SATURDAY NIGHT

BREAKDOWN IN MORALS

by Frank Tumpane

SEPT. 4, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 48

—Gordon Aikman

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
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BEHIND THE SCENES

THE COVER: Western farmers have had a good year, but storage and transportation difficulties lie ahead in marketing the heavy yield of grain. A. G. WILSON, here inspecting his barley crop, owns and operates Willowbreak Farm at Oakville, Man., on the Portage Plains. It is considered one of North America's finest areas for growing wheat, has never had a crop failure. Wilson and Canada's other grain growers may harvest a record of 582 million bushel crop this year. See Page 34.—*Photo by Gordon Aikman.*

WHAT IS FUNNY TO CANADIANS? Vancouver humorist Eric Nicol, winner of the Stephen Leacock Award, gives the answers in a feature article next week.

MOTEL BUSINESS IS BOOMING: Travellers who hate driving through city traffic and want the car handy to living quarters have created a new demand in accommodation. Staff writer Hal Tracey tells how a new business ($4 million in Ontario construction in six months) provides nice revenue for operators—and time for loafing besides.

WOOL IS A NATURAL FOR FASHION: And three pages of pictures will prove it.

THERE'S A CASE FOR PUBLIC RELATIONS: Canadian writer Scott Young tells why it is a good thing that industry's public relations men take care of what the public thinks of industry.

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OTTAWA VIEW

NO COMMENT

ALL LAST WEEK the Department of External Affairs tried to get information from the U.S. Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee about a report that unidentified Canadian officials had been named as Communists. There was no reply until the week-end.

Meanwhile, External Affairs Department had expressed dissatisfaction and surprise over the fact that the Sub-Committee, by its failure to reply, prevented the Department from clearing the matter up. The reply when it finally came left the Department as much in the dark as ever—except in one aspect: the Sub-Committee apparently is not going to cooperate with its own State Department or the Canadian Government in matters affecting Canadian nationals.

Canada has already protested the publication of an "unsubstantiated and unimpressive allegation by a former Communist" made during the investigations against one Canadian official. External Affairs proved the allegation unfounded. Canada wants the names sent here for investigation before they are made public.

Reaction to this protest was: (1) the Sub-Committee explained that it keeps secret the names of people it suspects are Communists but are not U.S. citizens and who have been active only outside the U.S.; (2) it refrained from confirming or denying the newspaper report that two other high ranking Canadians had been accused.

The Sub - Committee Chairman's only comment on the newspaper report was that testimony on which it was based came from a confessed former Soviet spy, involved a friendly Government, and would be kept secret —even, apparently, from the friendly Government concerned.

External Affairs Department here has no opportunity to consider the charges until some member of the rather noisy Sub-Committee lets the names of the officials concerned leak out, and two more reputations are damaged—probably without justification.

BOND FEATURES

TO GET PEOPLE to buy the new savings bonds in the first place, the finance experts have retained the redemption-on-demand feature of the previous issue. Thus you can sell your $1,000 bond for $1,000 plus interest, any time you want to. But if you sell it before it matures—say after you've kept it for one year—you get interest calculated at 2 per cent: that is, you'd get $1,020 when you sold it. If you kept it for a year longer, the interest rate would work out to 2.52 per cent per year, so you'd collect $1,050.40 when you sold the bond back to the Bank of Canada.

The bond isn't affected by the market since it is a bilateral contract between you and the Finance Department. You can get out of it any time you want to, getting back your $1,000 and the interest it has earned. But you can't sell it to any one else—just the Finance Department, through the Bank of Canada. Thus falling bond prices on the market won't affect you. Officials say the real price you pay for this feature is the $5,000 limit on the number of bonds you can buy.

SAVING INCENTIVE

THE NEW Canada Savings Bonds will play their special role in the Government's anti-inflation fiscal program only if the people who buy them hold onto them. The Finance Department has come up with a device that will make it worth while for the new Savings Bond buyers to do that.

Take a $1,000 bond as an example. It has ten coupons, each worth $35. You collect your first $35 after 21 months. That works out as a rate of 2 per cent per year. You collect your second $35 *twelve* months after this. Thus in 33 months you'll have collected $70 on your $1,000 bonds. This is an effective interest rate of 2.52 per cent.

If you do what the Finance Department wants you to do—keep your bond until it matures (10 years and 9 months), you will have collected $350 interest during that period. In other words, you will have collected interest at a rate of 3.21 per cent a year. The longer you keep your bond, the higher the rate of interest you will earn on it up to 3.21 per cent.

CEYLON BOUND

FIRST CANADIAN to go abroad under the Colombo Plan's technical assistance program left for Ceylon at the end of the week. He is 43-year-old Vancouverite DONALD M. HAYWOOD, British Columbia Packers Ltd. executive. His assignment is part of the $400,000 technical assistance program Canada has set up in addition to her $25 million commitment for economic aid under the Colombo Plan.

The Ceylon Government has been studying its fisheries for better food supply. To get the technical know-how, it turned to the Colombo Plan Council. For that group, Canada's Trade and Commerce Department picked Haywood.

On the basis of Haywood's recommendations, Canada is prepared to send other technical experts for more specialized counselling on the development of Ceylon's fisheries. GEORGE NIXON, a Kingston, Ont., refrigeration engineer, is already scheduled to go.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Does PM Plan to Leave Soon?

by Wilfrid Eggleston

THERE is speculation in the press as to whether Mr. St. Laurent plans to leave public life next summer. In one sense it is idle to discuss such a question. It may be possible to find out exactly what is in the Prime Minister's mind, but what will happen next summer is another matter. When the hostilities were over in 1945, Mr. St. Laurent was quite set on going back to his law practice in Quebec City. Why he did not go back can best be reported in his own words:

"If things had gone the way I had expected they would, those who would want to see me would have to go to my law office in Quebec. But problems have arisen, some of them in the international field, and the situation is such that people in a position to render service cannot fail to do so.

"We are called upon in life to help each other, sometimes perhaps in a way we do not like, but when we compare our position with that of other countries, and our individual situations with that of the life of individuals in other countries, we have every reason to be satisfied to be part of the Canadian nation, and to be satisfied individually. Providence has been good to each of us, and if we ask Providence to continue to help us, we must also be willing each to make his contribution."

Captive of Circumstances

No man high in Canadian public life ever sought less for power or position. No one has made more of a success of it once in. But the Prime Minister may find, as he found once before, that a prominent public leader is in a sense a captive of circumstances.

At the August 1948 Liberal convention, many influential Liberals deliberately acted on the short-term view. With an eye to the general election just around the corner, they believed Mr. St. Laurent, though already 66, was overwhelmingly the best choice. A few Liberals urged the longer-term view, that a change in leaders was always upsetting, and that the choice of Mr. St. Laurent meant calling another convention soon. They would have gone at once to one of the younger lieutenants, more nearly the age of Mackenzie King (45) when he was chosen Liberal leader.

Win for Short-Termers

The general conviction that Mr. St. Laurent was their man prevailed over this minority long-term view, of course, and the overwhelming success of the party in June, 1949, was a vindication of this short-term thinking.

There is little to suggest that the rank and file of the Liberal party have since lost any enthusiasm for Mr. St. Laurent either as Prime Minister or political leader. If, next summer, they still feel that they could sweep Canada again with St. Laurent but might have trouble with any successor, the pressure on the Prime Minister to stay will be difficult to resist. As a matter of record, where can one find in recent political history a figure who was able to retire from the field at the peak of his success and still in health and vigor?

Like Borden?

Sir Robert Borden may be suggested as a precedent, and it is true he enjoyed over a decade of statesmanlike leisure afterwards, reading in his library or playing on what P. D. Ross called the most beautiful golf course he had ever seen. But the situations are not analogous. Sir Robert's official reason for resignation in 1920 was a breakdown in health.

Mr. St. Laurent has, by now, amply repaid any debt in the way of public service he may have owed the Canadian people, and if he wishes to unburden himself from the cares of office, never more crushing than those he has borne, who can possibly blame him? But it will take great will power to bring it off.

One of the younger men in political life, almost inevitably one of the four or five top men in the cabinet, is going to succeed Mr. St. Laurent some day as Liberal leader, and, in all likelihood, as Prime Minister in due course. Any talk of Mr. St. Laurent's early retirement leads at once into speculation about a successor.

Howe: Pro Tem

If something unexpected happened to him, and a house leader had to be chosen tomorrow, it would probably be Mr. Howe. But another Liberal convention would choose as permanent leader a much younger man.

There are half a dozen cabinet ministers of capacity who are in the right age bracket. My own guess is that with things as they are at present the contest would be between Douglas Abbott and Lester B. ("Mike") Pearson, with the former holding an edge. Contenders with odds more heavily against them at the moment are Brooke Claxton, Paul Martin, Stuart Garson and Walter Harris. No one in sight has the all-around stature as political leader of either Mr. St. Laurent or his predecessor, but they are still capable of growth.

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LETTERS

Problems from Irrigation

WILFRID EGGLESTON has pointed out some facts about irrigation in Canada. In addition to the information contained in his Aug. 14 article, before a national policy for irrigation is defined, answers to the following questions should be given: (1) How many acres of existing irrigation schemes are still available for settlement?

(2) How many acres of irrigated land have been abandoned because of the lack of labor or for other reasons?

(3) The labor required per acre of irrigated land is greater than that required for wheat farming, and the present decline in the labor available for agricultural purposes is not likely to reverse. Where is the labor for the operation of irrigation projects to be found?

Peterborough, Ont. C. K. HURST

Cover Man

INTO our office come all sorts of magazines, catalogues, periodicals and newspapers, including SATURDAY NIGHT, which from a stenographic point of view is the most interesting. We stenos were really charmed by the cover of your August 14 issue. It brightened up our counter immensely and really took our eyes with the terrific picture of "TROUBLE SHOOTER: Engineer Jack Kendrick of 'Project British Columbia'."

H-m-m-m and congratulations!

Montreal, Que. FIVE STENOS

P.S. Our names, we think, should be withheld for job security reasons. Our immediate superiors (bosses) might think we were paying too much attention to superfluous items.

Great Preachers

MAY I make these corrections in your otherwise excellent story in Aug. 21 issue on Canada's greatest preachers? Rev. David MacLennan came to Emmanuel Church, Montreal, from a charge in the U.S. He left Emmanuel to go to Toronto. The late Rev. Lloyd Douglas was minister of St. James United Church, Montreal, not Erskine American. Dr. Cragg was a professor at United Theological College, Montreal, not Union College.

But many Canadians will seriously doubt if these are the days of great preachers in Canada. The British Isles still has great church orators, however.

Montreal, Que. JOHN W. BIDDLE

Town's Illustrations

MY FIRST reaction on seeing the artist's impression of a "Cerebrotonic" in your issue of August 14 was one of delightful recognition. That gangling figure, that long chin and miserable expression could belong to none other than Patrick Campbell as portrayed for many years by Ronald Searle in his famous illustrations for *Lilliput*. The artist's name, however, is shown as Harold Town. As the other two illustrations are noticeably different in style and texture, has there been a mistake in attributing all three illustrations to Mr. Town?

Three Rivers, Que. J. MICHAEL DAWSON

■ *No, all illustrations were by Canadian artist Harold Town.*

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THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

AIR COMMODORE JOHN G. BRYANS, CBE, 41, heads the RCAF's new air training program in Western Canada as Officer Commanding No. 14 Training Group at Winnipeg.

DR. GORDON F. KINCADE, of Saint John, NB, is the new BC Provincial Medical Director, Tuberculosis Control.

HONORS

ABNER HULSE, Aurora, Ont., was elected 1951-52 President by the Ontario Command of the Canadian Legion. He succeeds Lt.-Col. G. M. Fitzgerald of Toronto.

DEATHS

WILLIAM CURTIS SHELLY, 73, well-known Vancouver businessman and former BC Minister of Finance; in Vancouver.

JOHN PARIS BICKELL, 66, Canadian millionaire mining executive, philanthropist; of a heart attack while visiting New York.

LT.-COL. A. T. MACLEAN, former Commander of the 8th Princess Louise's (NB) Hussars; in Moncton.

AMBROSE FOOTE, 60, prominent businessman of Grand Banks, Newfoundland; in New York while receiving medical treatment there.

EDITORIALS

Korean Trials Reveal Deplorable Censorship

IT IS TO BE HOPED the trial of three Canadian soldiers for murder in Korea is thrown open to uncensored reporting just as it would be if it were taking place in Canada. The incident which led to the trial has been too long soft-pedalled in our own country and no opportunity should now be given for anyone to say the facts have been obscured.

The attempted rape and the murder of three of our South Korean allies, took place on March 17. While the details are only now becoming known in Canada, they have been widely used by the Reds in their claims that United Nations' troops are the enemies of all Koreans.

Censorship which results in facts being obscured from our own people, while the enemy is using them for propaganda, leads to an intolerable situation. There is only one good thing that can be said about the whole business and that is the determined position taken by Canadian authorities to bring men to trial. *The New York Times* correspondent writes that the Canadian action "is taken by most observers as a sign that a badly needed campaign to shock some UN troops into the awareness of basic human decency has begun."

Those who have closely followed the work of William Boss, Canadian Press war correspondent, believe that when the whole story comes out it will be shown that it was through no fault of his Canadians were kept so long in ignorance. Apparently there is no censorship now and the facts should be told not only about the triple murder but about other incidents which marred the celebration of Princess Patricia's birthday by Canadian soldiers suddenly released from the tension of front-line warfare.

High Prairie Hopes

THE NEWS from the wheat fields is more than usually promising but life would not be normal if the prospect of a bumper crop did not create a transportation and storage crisis. In the midst of alarming reports about the shortage of shipping it is reassuring to hear from D. G. McKenzie, Chief of the Board of Grain Commissioners, that if the grain is in good shape "I seen no reason why we can't handle it. We've handled much worse situations."

The West has lived so long with successive threats developing just as prosperity was about to be realized that handling much worse situations has become a Prairie characteristic. If there is a fundamental difference between Westerner and Easterner, it can be traced to the dramatic gamble that the whole prairie economy each year takes with the weather.

The national economy once fluctuated sharply with the size of the crop and the price of wheat. Now there are so many other factors in Canada's prosperity that the western harvest is no longer the major economic news to the rest of the country. By degrees Canadian economy is becoming more balanced and the important factor needed to round it out is a greater domestic market to ease the dependence on world trade.

A STUDY IN CONTRADICTIONS

There are dangerous days ahead before the West will know the crop answer. It is perhaps only the traditional optimists who will count on the biggest crop of all time which preliminary estimates indicate. A bumper crop is probable, however, and the rest of Canada is hoping that transportation and other difficulties do not again rob the prairie farmer from the realization of his hopes.

Trade Volume and Dollars

THERE are times, though not often, when our heart bleeds for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Here are the Ottawa *Journal* and the Toronto *Globe and Mail* both ragging it for giving Canada's trade figures in dollars when they should give them "in volume".

Canada's export trade is made up largely of newsprint, wheat, lumber, non-monetary gold, nickel, asbestos, aluminum, cheese, apples, and other equally dissimilar articles. We import quite a lot of diamonds, coal, machinery, watermelons, magazines, Scotch, raw cotton, raw sugar, bibles, cameras and heavy structural steel.

What is to be the standard of "volume" by which these commodities are to be measured? How, except by dollar value, do you compare a decline in asbestos with an increase in diamonds? What is the statistical volume of a Zeiss camera, two tons of coal, three bushels of apples, four automobiles and five cases of Scotch? How do you get them all into one statistic? Will the *Journal* and the *Globe and Mail* please oblige, because the Dominion Statistician would like to know?

There is a rough-and-ready way of dealing with the problem, which is to divide the dollar value by the wholesale price index. Anybody can do that who has learned to figure or has a figuring machine. But for the Bureau to do it would suggest that the result had an exact statistical significance—which no sound statistician would like to do.

Working for Tax-Collectors

THAT is a most interesting discussion which is going on between the Winnipeg *Free Press* and Mr. Clarence L. Barber, associate professor of economics at the University of Manitoba. The *Free Press*, basing itself on the Senate Committee report on finance, says that Canadians work one-third of their time for governments which collect one-third of their product in taxes; Mr. Barber says that Canadians only work one-eighth of their time for governments which collect only one-eighth of their product.

We think Mr. Barber has a little the better of the argument, which is fortunate, because the situation is none too cheering either way you look at it. He refuses to include the taxes which are collected merely to be redistributed to the citizens as donations from the state. Even if it be true that

the man working a six-day week does have to turn in the product of two days to governments, he gets some of it back right away if he has children qualified for the baby bonus, he will get some more of it back when he loses his job, he will get still more when he becomes pensionable, in British Columbia he gets some when he needs medical service, he gets free use of a very expensive highway system for his motor-car, he gets free or near-free schooling for his children, he gets parks to play in, pools to swim in, his sewage removed, and a host of other utilities and amenities which society finds it more economical to provide freely and generally and to pay for by taxation than to sell to the individual purchaser.

Mr. Barber thinks that these good things, provided by governments of various sorts, give him adequate and proper compensation for at least a day and an hour or two more out of the two days which the *Free Press* and the Senate regard as being wasted on working for the government. The difference is easy to understand. It lies in the *compulsory* character of the transactions. The Canadian *must* take part of his compensation for his work in the form of child allowances and old age pensions, whether he wants to or not; and if he has no children and dies before he is old, that is his bad luck. The British Columbian *must* put part of his productive efforts into keeping a hospital system ready to minister to him free when he is sick; if he is never sick, he is again out of luck. The motorist *must* pay for good roads all over his province even if he never goes beyond his home at one end and his office at the other. The Torontonian *must* pay water rates even if he never bathes.

If governments take one-third of the net national income, and give half of the third back, that, says Mr. Barber, is taking only one-sixth, and they really give more than that back. But most of us think we could spend it a lot better than the governments.

—Arch Dale, Winnipeg Free Press

TAM RIDES THE PRAIRIES

Organized Crime

AN ARTICLE on Page 8 of this issue suggests that Canadians should not be too complacent about the differences between their country and the United States in regard to the extent and viciousness of organized crime. There is sufficient reason to suspect that several recent murders in Ontario and Quebec may have been the result of that conflict for monopoly control of an area for the carrying on of profitable but unlawful activities, which is the basic reason for criminal organizations.

It is true that investigations lately held in these two provinces have not succeeded in uncovering any very shocking conditions; but the investigation in Montreal was so gravely hampered by disputes as to jurisdiction that it can scarcely be regarded as an effective whitewash. The difference between the Canadian investigations and those of Kefauver Committee on Organized Crime in the United States may be due less to Canadian purity than to the fact that the Kefauver Committee had the authority of the national government, which is much less susceptible than any mere local authority to the influences of this type of corruption.

Crime organizations are essentially local, though they may have their clearing-houses for doing nation-wide business. Their main purpose is to maintain monopoly control of unlawful activities in a particular and carefully delimited area, and their main relations are with the enforcement authorities of that area. The conflict in the United States between these and the relatively honest and efficient authorities of the Federal Government is amusingly indicated in a sentence in the Kefauver recommendations ("The Kefauver Committee Report on Organized Crime," Ryerson, $3.95) which suggests that "Where the [gambling] casino is operating illegally . . . the operators should be required to keep records of all bets and wagers" for inspection by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The fact that criminal law is largely a State matter in the United States has certainly added greatly to the difficulties of the enforcers. In Canada the law is federal but the enforcement machinery is largely provincial; but the differences between provinces in regard to toleration are not so extreme as those between different States of the Union. Montreal, which is both a seaport and a pleasure resort, is probably the most difficult area in Canada to keep within law-abiding limits; but all over the country the great increase and wide distribution of wealth are encouraging the growth of a gambling industry which is almost wholly unlawful and which may lead to other and more serious forms of violation.

Film Board Pioneers

CANADA'S Film Board has achieved recognition for its excellent handling of documentary subjects. It now has the new distinction of pioneering in technical fields. For the first time in film history three-dimensional colored animated cartoons have been produced by Norman McLaren who has already brought to Canada seven international film awards.

McLaren's technique placed the film action behind the screen, on the screen, in front of the screen; action can take place right in front of the spectator's nose or recede into infinity. A London critic, when the films were shown at the Festival of Britain, said one of the cartoons was "the nearest approach to genuine abstract painting in movement that has been made . . . They make stiff paintings hanging in confined frames on art gallery walls appear old-fashioned."

Film Commissioner W. A. Irwin had a right to be proud when he brought the first two films to Toronto for their North American inaugural showing at the Canadian National Exhibition.

The Rape of Prague

"WHO'S NEXT?" is the entirely correct and appropriate title for the book by "John Brown" which is subtitled "The Lesson of Czechoslovakia" and provided with an Introduction by Lord Vansittart (Ryerson, $3.25). It is a record and analysis of the technique by which one of the most democratic and advanced countries of Europe was prepared for Communist domination. The process was a long one, and after one has read the description of it one ceases to wonder why Mr. Tim Buck and Mr. Salsberg are cheerful about the prospect of establishing Communism in Canada.

We need go no further back than 1940, when the Czech Communists published in London a booklet denouncing Benes for forcing the Czech people "into imperialistic armies" and "acting as the agent of Anglo-American capitalism," also for sowing "the seeds of hate in the Czech people against the German workers in uniform". When Germany attacked Russia this note of course changed, and the policy became one of securing

as much control as possible of the underground resistance movement.

When the final defeat of the Germans was at hand the Russians insisted that the Western allies should abstain from participating in the relief of Prague, and then cynically used this abstention as a proof that Russia was Czechoslovakia's only friend. From that point on the narrative is a long continued tale of ruthlessness, deceit and terror, in which the capture of the trade union organizations by a small minority of Communists is, for Canada, the most significant.

The New General

CANADIANS of French descent, from the beginning of our history, have added in full measure to the lustre of Canadian arms. For resistance to an invader the name of de Salaberry will never be forgotten; General Panet, who died recently, was a gallant survivor of the first venturing of Canadian soldiers overseas, in South Africa; at the beginning of the last war the Army list contained the names of a number of French-Canadian Senior Officers who had won distinction in the campaigns of 1914-1918. But time has taken its toll.

Now, to fill the depleted ranks, comes the promotion of Brigadier J. P. E. Bernatchez to Major-General. Paul Bernatchez's whole life has been the Army and he is now a proved and skilful fighting commander, a trained and competent administrator. From RMC his career led directly to the famed Royal 22nd Regiment which he later commanded through the savage fighting in Italy. (During his command, Major Paul Triquet of the Regiment, won the VC.) Still later he took over the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade, the last Canadian formation in the line in Italy, and with them moved into the campaign in North-West Europe for the final phases of the war. For his leadership of the Royal 22nd Bernatchez was awarded the DSO; his other honors include the CBE, the French Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre, and the U.S. Legion of Merit. Since the war he has served in senior staff and command appointments in Canada.

Canadians of all racial backgrounds will join in congratulations to Major-General Bernatchez, confident that, as a true Canadian, he will win further laurels in the higher echelons of the Service.

—National Defence

Major General J. P. E. Bernatchez

Faith and the Psychologists

by B. K. Sandwell

THERE has been in the last five to ten years a most remarkable spread, in popular thinking, of the idea that man is never completely armored against the vicissitudes of fate unless he has a faith in something which cannot be proved by scientific method. A last week's speaker at a Toronto Lions' Club carried this idea so far as to propose to make such a faith compulsory; he would have atheism and agnosticism made criminal offences in the Dominion of Canada. The idea has many attractions, and was of course put into practice by the Japanese during the late war with some effect, there being in that Flowery Kingdom a law against "dangerous thoughts" which was enforced with great rigor. It is, however, so difficult to tell whether the criminal has stopped thinking what he is not permitted to think, that life imprisonment (or death) is the only really effective treatment; and democratic countries have usually preferred to rely on more persuasive methods.

—Nakash

B. K. SANDWELL

The psychologists and psychiatrists have had to bear a good deal of the blame for the unhappy state of Western Man at the present moment, which is largely ascribed to his wide-spread abandonment of faith in anything outside of his scientific textbooks. But not all the psychologists have been participants in the task of breaking down faith and relaxing morals. I have just received from an old friend in the advertising business (advertising men are for some reason especially strong on the necessity of faith, but I am not sure that it is always the right kind of faith) the latest volume of Henry C. Link, one of the most sensible of the American psychologists and one who has upheld the old-established theology and ethics in a number of popular treatises. This book is "The Way to Security" (Doubleday, $3), and aims to remind us of the ancient truth, known to all the world's great teachers, that security—freedom from care — is within the heart and cannot be obtained outside of it. It is no doubt helpful to have faith — such measure of it as one can attain —in the United Nations as a guarantee of security, or even perhaps in the Russians; but that kind of faith can never replace the unprovable belief in the existence of a Being who loves man and whose ultimate purpose for him is good.

An Illusory Security

Mr. Link, who is an associate of the Psychological Corporation, is also enough of an economist to perceive that the kind of security about which people are mostly concerning themselves today is both illusory and unattainable. He has a good deal to say about the kind of economic security and international security which so greatly occupy our minds today. He suspects that the state which guarantees economic security to its citizens will ultimately find itself full of citizens who cannot guarantee economic or any other kind of security to their state. He thinks that the secular authorities are taking altogether too much upon themselves. He suggests, and the idea is worth considering, that education in sex and other ethics would be much better imparted by the churches than by secular teachers; the fundamentals of sex and marriage "are spiritual in a religious sense, and public education has deliberately banned the teaching of religious truths."

Occasionally Mr. Link allows his dislike for the present governmental authorities of his own and some other countries to carry him too far. The US Supreme Court did not really rule that trade unions could commit violence with impunity, it merely ruled that the violence of individuals could not be charged up to their unions. The security extravagances of the Roosevelt regime were not in their origin mere popularity-seeking devices, whatever they may have become later; they were necessitated by the appalling insecurity of half the population of the country in the Great Depression. Archbishop William Temple, who was a fairly responsible thinker, should not be charged with inciting to class warfare on the strength of a single statement of the truism that, at a given moment in the distribution of the world's riches, the more that one man has the less there is for the rest, "so that each man's success represents corresponding failure in his neighbors." And while it is true that the abolition of poverty is not at all the basic remedy against Communism, the abolition of the more undeserved cases of poverty does remain a worthwhile objective all the same. In seeking their abolition we ought not, however, to forget that a large proportion of the human race is lazy, thriftless, careless of the general good. The practical Communists, those who administer Communist states, are perfectly aware of this and employ all the necessary compulsions and incentives to overcome these weaknesses; it is only the theoretical Communists and Socialists who forget about it in their propaganda.

New Language for Philosophers

A new and interesting description of the dual character of the universe, as partly physical and partly spiritual, is given by Reginald O. Kapp in "Mind, Life and Body" (Longmans, $3). The problem as to how the spiritual part can operate in the physical part is solved by Mr. Kapp by the theory of "eudiathetous mechanisms," and whether the mystery becomes any less mysterious as a result of giving it this title is something which I must leave for philosophers to determine.

BERLIN LULLABY

("West Berlin's Socialist *Telegraf* last week reported that state-run nurseries in Germany's Soviet zone have been ordered to lull their tots to sleep with a new nursery rhyme:

With folded hands,
While eyelids sink,
For a moment
Of Stalin think." —*Time.*)

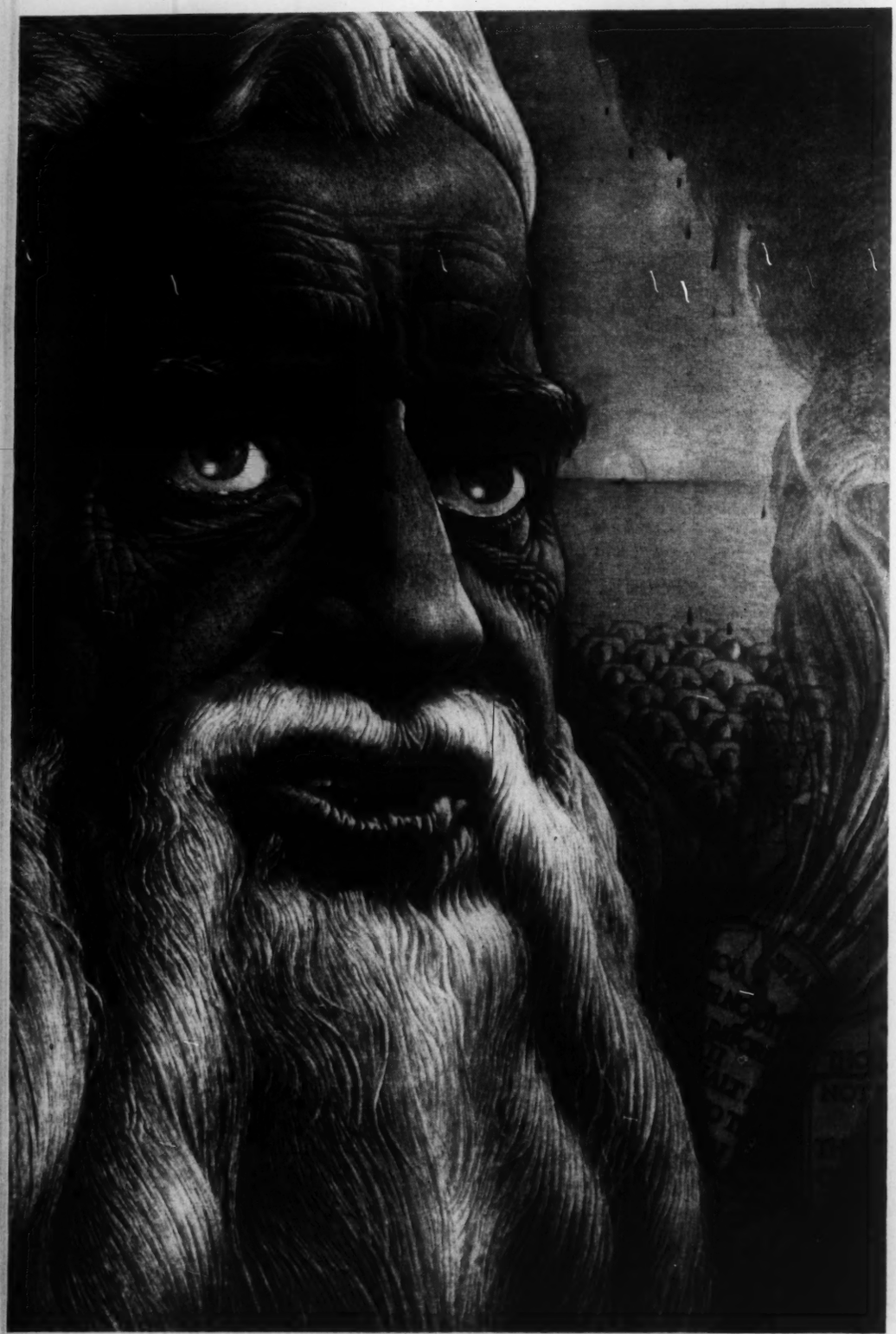
SWEET *and low, sweet and low,*
Breezes of East Berlin;
Stay, stay the thoughtless sleep
Baby will soon begin.
Over the Soviet boundaries go,
Come from the Kremlin and dear Uncle Joe;
Here, use this long, sharp pin
Lest my little one, lest my pretty one sleep.

Sleep and rest, sleep and rest,
Stalin has come to thee;
Rest, rest on mother's breast,
Dreaming of Joe, not me.
Stalin has come to his babe in the nest,
Screaming invective and hate for the West.
Here in the East, we're free;
Sleep, my little one, sleep, my pretty one, sleep.

—J.E.P.

Breakdown

by Frank Tumpane



—Guy Rowe, from "In Our Image" (Oxford)

MOSAIC LAWS were guides to conscience. Modern society passes laws faster than conscience absorbs.

THE CONCEPT that obedience to the law is not so much a matter of communal responsibility as of individual preference is one that seems to be gaining credence in Canada.

The test of whether a person believes in upholding the law is not to be found in his avoidance of such crimes as murder or robbery. Crimes like these have been acknowledged for centuries as immoral and anti-social. The average conscience has little scope in dealing with them.

But the test for the average person is when he comes face to face with the question: Is this law worth obeying merely because it *is* the law? My conscience tells me to break it will not be immoral. But shall I obey it anyway?

The time has long passed when breaking the law was synonymous with breaking one of the Ten Commandments. We live in a whirlwind age. Science has given us the automobile and the pari-mutuel betting machine and we have compounded a multiplicity of laws to regulate both. But there are evidences that legislatures can pass laws faster than the human conscience can absorb them. Disrespect for some law can often lead to contempt for all law.

Where does Canada stand in the matter of public morality?

The question can never be answered conclusively, for it is impossible to probe the individual consciences of a nation. But there are signs that in addition to television, singing commercials, vacuum cleaners and other blessings of technology, we have imported some of the easy cynicism and indifference to corruption of that great neighbor to the south. The philosophy of "All politicians are crooks anyhow" and "Anything for an easy buck" has penetrated more than we probably know.

The Kefauver Committee investigations into crime in the United States shocked us in Canada. The long parade of hooligans, gamblers and racketeers who lumbered across our headlines and through our television screens marched with an impact nearly as great here as in their native country.

BUT TO CANADIANS who can think, the shock of seeing this televised rogues' gallery was less than the shock of contemplating the effect upon elementary justice of the proceedings of the committee itself.

That the basic function of the courts is to give a fair trial to the accused and to protect society has long been one of our most cherished notions.

To watch the function of the courts usurped; to witness guilt by association; to see witnesses harried and ridiculed on the assumption "there must be something wrong with him or he wouldn't be here"—all these things are disturbing to Canadians when they occur a few miles across an imaginary boundary line.

By far the greater part of the Kefauver Committee proceedings were concerned with the operations of the main-line gambler. During Prohibition, the Big Shot was the man who ensured you

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FRANK TUMPANE *is on the editorial staff of* The Globe and Mail, *Toronto, well known for his daily column and crusading zeal.*

in Morals

could get a drink of anything. Repeal sent him scurrying to other fields. With Repeal, the Big Shot would lay you 8 to 5 on anything.

Organized gambling is perfectly legal—provided the Government gets a rakeoff. A complex system on every racetrack guarantees that the $2 bettors (gamblers is another name for them) pay a share of their wagers to the provincial and federal Governments. And when unauthorized persons step in to accommodate gamblers who can't or won't go to racetracks to gamble, that is what is known as bookmaking.

Now the essential evil in organized illegal gambling is not in the placing of bets by the wagerers. It is in the power of organized illegal gambling to corrupt police and public officials. It is in the influence of such operations to weaken respect for the law.

WHEN YOU SIT in Winnipeg and bet $10 on a horse running in Florida, you may conceive of yourself as committing no immoral act. You are merely exercising your right to gamble. You are betting illegally not through choice but because that is the only possible way to bet.

But if the bookmaker with whom you bet bribes a police officer to ensure that you *can* bet, then very definitely you are entering upon a moral field. A police officer or a public official who accepts a bribe from a gambler will more than likely begin accepting bribes from a bootlegger—or a brothel keeper—or a dope peddler. And when that happens, the police officer's usefulness as a protector of society comes to an end. He is the captive of the one who debauched him.

The *Winnipeg Free Press* sent a crew of reporters on a gambling survey recently. The newspapermen estimated that bookmakers in that city did a business amounting to $40,000 a day. Professional gamblers paid fines nonchalantly, considering them a nuisance and a form of licence rather than a penalty.

And the *Free Press* made this wise comment: "It is mere self-flattery to believe that Winnipeg has a perpetual charter or immunity from this danger which has already spread its poison in other centres, in Canada as in the U.S.

"The power of corruption which resides in the large and unlawful profits accumulated by professional gamblers constitutes a serious evil and source of infection in the community."

The operations of the Winnipeg gambling ring were well known to the Winnipeg police; the names of the gamblers were well known; their personal histories were well known. What should be done about them? The *Free Press* thinks it knows:

"The police should be urged to still greater efforts and the courts should use all the power of the law in proving to these professional gamblers that they no longer will be tolerated by a community whose standards they deliberately, cynically, and profitably outrage. Public opinion, growing steadily in volume, will be satisfied with no lesser course."

In Ontario, that Province's Racing Commission is now engaged in a sensation-studded exposé of a race-fixing ring, believed to be centred in Toronto. After the first few weeks of the investigation, three jockeys have been arrested for mulcting the public. Others have been barred for life. And an international hunt is on for professional gamblers whose money hired jockeys and trainers to throw horse races.

In an era of great prosperity, crimes of violence seem to be on the increase everywhere. Ontario suffered a spate of bank robberies recently. Teen-age hooligans are a cause for alarm. Hands are wrung over the antics of zoot-suiters. Reports are written. Sermons are preached.

The chief of Pinkerton's Detective Agency recently said that Canadians are stealing more—and in a period of prosperity!

THE SITUATION doesn't seem to be localized, either. From Montreal an expert observer writes: "The situation is that a determined drive against vice has done nothing to eliminate vice. It has just rubbed the gilt off it.

"In the bad, old days this city had its fancy bordellos where champagne was as common as beer in a tavern and where the ladies were pleasing to the eye. Even in the smaller, less costly houses the surroundings were clean and the proceedings, except on the occasional Saturday night, decorous.

"This changed during the war. The houses were closed. Then along came crusading Pax Plante, former head of the morality squad, and kept them closed. And while some people talked about the end of prostitution in Montreal most knew that prostitution had been scattered, not stopped.

"The girls went on to the streets. Now, small, dingy cafés and night clubs scattered throughout the centre and east-end of the city stay open solely on the business they attract by allowing male visitors to meet willing girls there. Call girls thrive in Montreal. A taxi driver, a waiter in any of the more disreputable clubs, or a bellhop will supply telephone numbers on demand."

Gambling in Montreal follows the pattern established until recent years in Toronto. Gambling joints are operating in the suburban area. Taxis pick up prospective plungers in the heart of Montreal and drive them to the gambling houses. The police know these places operate, of course. It is common knowledge. Obviously they have immunity.

They won't be closed until the police decide to close them. Why haven't the police decided to close them? There could be a very ugly answer.

But the statement most indicative of the modern approach to the law was delivered recently by Mr. J. Ernest Ayrhart, who happens to be the Mayor of Campbellford, an Ontario town.

His Worship spoke in defence of a town police officer who had been convicted on a charge of selling sweepstake tickets, in violation of a federal law. Mayor Ayrhart said: "It is a hypocrite's law that permits betting at racetracks and forbids sweepstakes. I am not afraid to admit that I buy sweepstake tickets myself and I know a lot of you do, too."

This is an almost perfect example of the credo that individual choice ought to govern what laws ought to be observed. The mayor has decided that the law is hypocritical. Therefore he intends to ignore it without waiting for formal repeal.

The automobile during the past 30 years has made lawbreakers out of a vast number of decent Canadians. Many a pious man drives his car at 65 miles an hour, although the speed limit was theoretically placed there for his own safety and for the common good. He will park illegally if he dares and "fix" the ticket if he can. He breaks the law because he believes that in a particular instance he knows better than the law. Maybe he does. But with every passing year, the inviolability of all law is being weakened.

Do you "get away with" illegal betting . . . traffic infractions?
Do you condone buying and selling of sweepstake tickets?
Do you think that our laws are challenges, not safeguards?
Do you believe that there's a Right way to do a Wrong?

WE ARE PRESSED in from every side by regulatory laws, deemed necessary for the good of the whole society. In time of liquor shortage, we forge the names of friends to permits. We cheat in time of gasoline rationing. If we dare, we put a dent in the Foreign Exchange Control regulations. Concealing earnings for income tax purposes is regarded by a lot of people not as a form of dishonesty but as a mark of justifiable shrewdness. Who gets gypped, after all, except the Government?

To say that honesty is the best policy these days is to be accused of harboring a cliché. And your modern, progressive, forward-thinking citizen would sooner be caught dead than with a cliché.

Our lack of respect for many of our laws doesn't mean that we are all headed for perdition. It may only be an indication of a spiritual ennui. In many cases, the border between right and wrong has become blurred. It is one thing to turn your back on a set of rules; it is quite another not to be sure there are any rules.

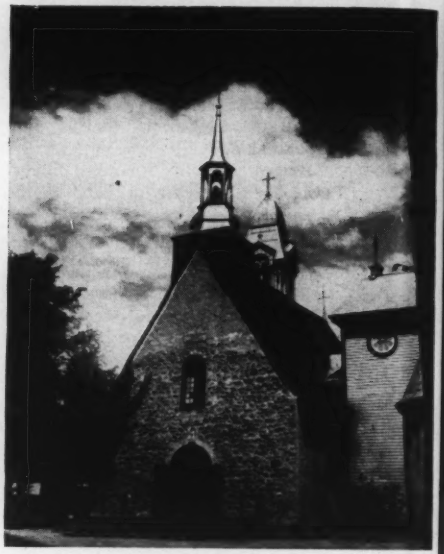
Free men do not stand in slavish awe of the law for they are masters of it. And we in Canada are free. But that doesn't mean to say that we oughtn't to return to a healthy respect for any law we use to govern ourselves by.

And, above all, if we find we can't abide by any law—then we ought to change it instead of disregarding it.

THE BASILICA of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, pilgrimage centre visited last year by 1,037,000 people.

PILGRIMS say prayers on 99 steps of St. Joseph's Oratory, on top of Montreal's mountain.

1714 CHAPEL at Cap de la Madeleine houses statue and shrine of Our Lady of the Cape.



PILGRIMS' OBJECTIVE

SHRINES OF QUEBEC

IN JULY, Francis Cardinal Spellman (holding cross) led NY pilgrims to shrine at Ste. Anne. —CP

AN ESTIMATED 150,000 pilgrims converged on August 15 on the Shrine of Our Lady of the Cape—at Cap de la Madeleine, near Three Rivers, in Quebec—to attend the Feast of the Assumption. And plans are already underway for the building of a national Basilica at this Shrine.

This should shortly make this Shrine to the Blessed Virgin as popular a pilgrimage centre as are Ste. Anne de Beaupré near Quebec City and St. Joseph's Oratory in Montreal.

Ste. Anne, one of North America's oldest and most famous pilgrimage spots, was started in 1658 by Breton sailors in honor of the Saint they credited with saving them from drowning. That same year a cripple was cured there and Ste. Anne soon became a world-renowned pilgrimage shrine.

The Shrine at Cap de la Madeleine goes back to 1659, too, when a wooden chapel was erected. But it wasn't until 1888 that it became a real pilgrimage centre . . . after two priests and a pilgrim reported animation in the eyes of the statue. Then in 1909 the wooden Virgin was consecrated as Our Lady of the Cape.

Five years before Brother André, a humble college porter, received permission to build a chapel atop Montreal's Mount Royal. It was just 18 feet by 15 feet. There he housed his statue of St. Joseph, the first patron saint of Canada. From that beginning has grown the huge St. Joseph Oratory under the great silver cupola.

THE CALVARY: one of the bronze statues of the Stations of the Cross, Ste. Anne de Beaupré. —Quebec Publicity Bureau

IT STEALS HEALTH, WEALTH

SMOKE IS A NATIONAL ROBBER

by Hal Tracey

CANADA is finally getting down to brass tacks in an attempt to do something about the smoke problem in Canadian cities. Smoke is a thief that cuts down sunlight by 50 to 80 per cent, and causes a considerable heat loss in winter. It covers buildings with dirt, and the chemicals in smoke may even eat away large chunks of buildings, as it did to the Parliament Buildings in London.

Now a scientific measurement is about to be made of the amount of dirt and soot that falls on a Canadian city. The last one was made back in 1936, when H. M. Barrett made a pilot study for the School of Hygiene of the University of Toronto. This one will be made under direction of Dr. D. Y. Solandt, with the Department of National Health and Welfare contributing about $7,000 to pay for air sampling equipment. About 20 test sites for sampling will be selected in the city, and the tests will be continued over a period of years. It is expected that results will read something like those in U.S. industrial cities, where the dirtfall ranges from about 30 to more than 50 tons per month per square mile.

The smoke robber also takes dollars, between $5 million and $10 million annually in a city of 500,000 inhabitants, according to a statement by Professor E. A. Allcut of the University of Toronto, who is chairman of the Canadian Committee on Atmospheric Pollution.*

Where Twenty Persons Died

The effect on health was strikingly illustrated in 1948 in Donora, Pennsylvania, where 20 persons died when a death-dealing smog (mixture of smoke and fog) blanketed the district. More than 5,000 people, 43 per cent of the population, were made ill. The offending company had to pay out more than $200,000 in damage claims.

Tars, soots, arsenicals, asphalt, some fuel oils, asbestos and other chemicals, any or all of which may be in smoke, are suspected or known to cause throat cancer, says Dr. W. C. Hueper of the National Cancer Institute of the U.S., and smoke may be a contributing factor in causing pneumonia, tuberculosis and lung cancer.

Canadian cities have two strikes against them in cleaning up their smoke problem. Railways do not come under city anti-smoke by-laws. Ships, too, are exempted, and are regulated through the authority of the British North America Act by the Federal Government.

Another problem—the city itself may have comparatively clean air, but may not have authority to enforce their by-law in the suburbs.

This problem may be taken care of if a model by-law drafted by the committee on atmospheric pollution goes into effect. It can be adopted on any level up to the federal. If adopted on county level, a city could crack down on its suburbs if they were sending up too much smoke. And the exemptions now in effect on railways and shipping would go by the board if it were made national.

Dieselization will take care of a lot of smoke railways cause, but it will be expensive. The CNR estimate of the cost to dieselize all the installations in one large Canadian city was about $37 million, while the Canadian Pacific Railway spent about $2 million recently for 19 new diesels.

But it isn't the locomotives that cause so much trouble for cities. It's the roundhouses where the locomotives get up steam. Cities can't control their smoke. If all the permanent installations in all Canadian cities had to conform with anti-smoke regulations, it would cost the CNR about $84 million.

Central heating is the best way to beat the smoke problem, authorities agree. All the most modern and efficient operating techniques can then be installed—too expensive for small heating units. But central heating involves a big outlay.

Bigger units can also use an electrostatic gimmick that attracts soot particles at the top of the chimney by an elecric charge, holding them from reaching the air. But it, too, is an expensive proposition, not suitable for small units.

Their best way out is to install an air jet over the fire bed. This stirs up the air, and feeds in more oxygen so all the fuel can be burned before it gets a chance to get up the chimney as smoke. It can be used part-time, if it isn't needed continually. The operator can tell when to start it by looking at the top of the smokestack.

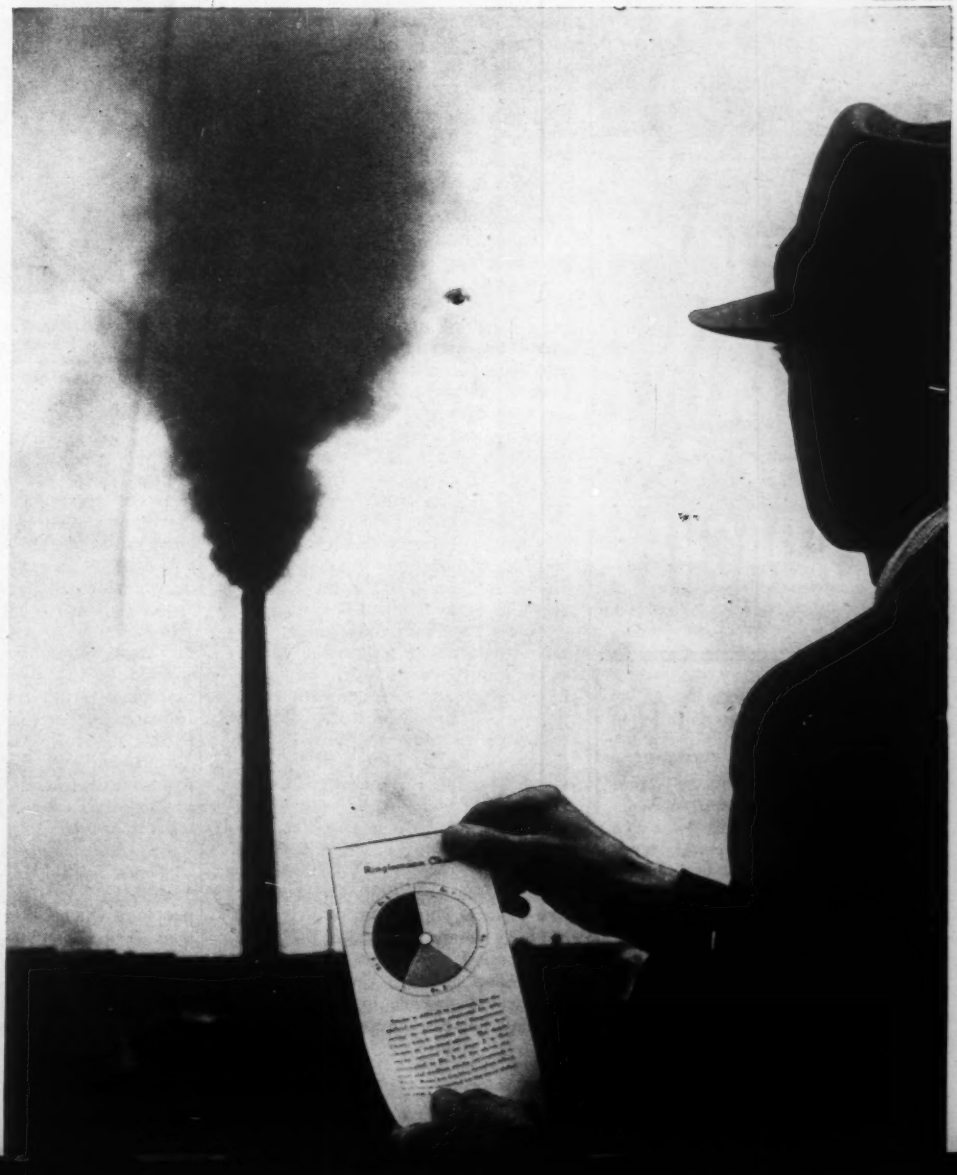
But it's faulty operating that causes a lot of the trouble. Even outmoded heating equipment can be adjusted so that it emits only a minimum of smoke, if the operator knows what he is doing. But on this point, smoke abatement officials can get into trouble with touchy unions.

Both offensive smoke and smells come under the heading of a public nuisance, and an individual home-owner can cause a company trouble. In St. Catharines, Ont., a firm was ordered to pay damages for the harm done to the flowers of a neighboring home-owner. Moreover, the judgment was accompanied by an injunction ordering the company to desist from operations that would further damage the flowers.

But with an aroused public on their necks, most offenders are willing to play ball with smoke abatement officials, who keep plugging away at the problem.

If they have a good by-law to back them up, most would lay odds that the day will come in their city when a housewife can hang out her washing without fear of finding her clothes covered with dirt and soot.

RINGELMANN smoke chart is used by inspectors. Here smoke emitted by factory chimney is checked.
—Canada Wide



*Participating bodies—Engineering Institute of Canada; Department of Mines and Technical Surveys; Stoker Institute of Canada; Canadian Manufacturers Association; Canadian Steel Boiler Institute; Defence Research Board; Institute of Power Engineers; School of Hygiene, University of Toronto; American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

Are We Facing a Constitutional Deadlock?

by Paul Gérin-Lajoie

THE CONSTITUTIONAL Conference between the federal and provincial Governments is now at a standstill. It is even said in some of the provinces that this conference initiated in the fall of 1949 by Prime Minister Louis St-Laurent, will not reconvene for an indefinite period. Why are we facing this deadlock?

It seems generally agreed, as a result of the meetings of the federal-provincial conference over the past one-and-a-half years, that the new entirely Canadian machinery of amendment should provide for different procedures for different parts of the Constitution. Certain kinds of amendments should be made possible upon action by the federal Parliament alone; others by the concurrence of a simple majority of the provincial legislatures; others upon the concurrence of two-thirds of the provincial legislatures; etc.

The First Hurdle

The main difficulty arises in connection with the provisions of the BNA Act which allocate legislative and executive jurisdiction between the federal and provincial authorities. The difficulty is particularly acute with respect to section 92, item 13, which allocates jurisdiction to the provincial legislatures over "Property and Civil Rights", which was interpreted by the courts as covering almost every aspect of social security, including labor legislation and all sorts of contributory schemes, as well as such topics as marketing (to a large extent).

The Governments of some provinces such as Manitoba and Saskatchewan hold that the will of the majority of the provinces in conjunction with the majority of the federal Parliament should be sufficient to carry any amendment of this kind (except language and religious rights which might be subject to unanimous consent of the provinces). The extreme opposite opinion is held by the Government of Quebec which claims that no such amendment should be made possible without the consent of all provinces. Ontario and British Columbia hold views close to Quebec's.

A less rigid proposal though, as I ventured to advance it in the course of the past two years, might be a plan under which such amendments would require the concurrence of two-thirds (or possibly three-fourths) of the provinces, i.e. 7 or 8 out of 10, provided that these provinces should represent at least 75 per cent of the population of Canada. Thus, no amendment could be carried if it were opposed by any four (or possibly three) of the provinces, whatever the size of their population; or if it were opposed by any province or provinces representing more than 25 per cent of the population of Canada. Such a rule would provide in practice, for the time being, a controlling voice for each of the four large regions of Canada—the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, the Western provinces.

Quebec's attitude on this problem is the most controverted and criticized although other provinces stand quite close to it. Why does Quebec insist on a controlling voice for herself in all matters pertaining to provincial self-government?

Let us recall that Quebec has not only centuries of history of her own, but that alone among the ten provinces she stands with a population which is in large majority French-speaking and Roman Catholic. Moreover, it seems to be too often forgotten in this respect that a language and a religion are not only a way of speaking and a way of worship. They are a way of thinking and a way of life.

—Nakash

M. GERIN-LAJOIE is a Montreal lawyer, a former Rhodes Scholar, whose book "Constitutional Reform in Canada" earned him the Grand Prize of the Province of Quebec for Moral and Political Science last year.

Quebec's system of law, for instance, is different both in form and in substance from law in force in the other provinces. Her Civil Code does not contain long enumerations and interminable paragraphs, as do Anglo-Saxon statutes, which are so alien to a French mind. As regards substance, the Dominion Succession Duty Act enacted in 1941 provides a striking example of possible results of the occupation by the federal authorities of a field theretofore occupied only by the provinces. A "succession", which is an institution of civil law defined in Quebec's Civil Code is defined differently in the Act.

The organization and the practice of liberal professions in Canada fall under provincial jurisdiction. The people of Quebec therefore have their own set-up of the legal body, the medical body and others which have traditions going back into past centuries. Although these bodies most obviously have many points in common with the corresponding bodies in the other provinces, their organizations differ, their immediate interests are not entirely similar, the moral values to which they attach a great price may not be the same, the role which they play in the life of their community, particularly in rural Quebec, is far from identical.

If, for instance, the federal Government were to become the authority for licensing lawyers, Quebec's law and institutions could be profoundly influenced in the course of time by changing standards or qualifications for call to the Bar and, eventually, appointment to the Bench.

The role of religious orders in Quebec's system of hospitals and asylums is peculiar to that Province. Charity and private assistance have a high moral value and a definite place in the life of a Roman Catholic. Theoretically, such assistance has a religious aspect, and the same can largely be said of medical and hospital care.

What would ultimately be the result of a national scheme of health insurance upon the medical profession? Upon hospitals and charitable institutions? Upon the population itself? No one can tell definitely. But surely, one cannot help foreseeing that repercussions would be great, particularly in the course of years.

These are only examples to show what the implications of a constitutional amendment might be for Quebec. It is not always easy to understand to what extent ways of thinking and ways of life are different elsewhere than in one's own region. It is not always easy to describe how any national scheme might be incompatible with and injurious to such ways of thinking and ways of life. But a long list of examples such as those mentioned above could be drawn up.

Like Trusts Like

Self-government principles in general—which the British people have developed to such a high level—also weigh heavily and may be the major factor in the mind of Quebec people against further centralization of powers in the hands of Ottawa. Quebec people are naturally reluctant to transfer any power of government from an assembly in which the great majority of members have their own historical, ethnic, religious and sociological background, to an assembly in which two-thirds to three-fourths of the members do not share this background.

In the other provinces, people do not have to fear from new federal legislation so great a disturbance of their own ways of thinking and ways of life as in Quebec. Of course, in many of them, *e.g.* Ontario, the Maritimes, British Columbia, they have long traditions of their own; physical surroundings have influenced their ways

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Manitoba:

FEW GRASS-ROOTS REDS

COMMUNISM is all but an unknown scourge in Canada's grass-roots areas. That was the word from those who know small town Canada as no others do—editors of the country's weekly newspapers who met in Winnipeg for their 32nd annual convention recently.

A survey of representative publishers, from British Columbia to Nova Scotia, gave an emphatic "no" as the answer to the question: "From first-hand knowledge of your particular community, would you say Communism or Communist influence has gained ground in Canada's smaller centres since the war?"

Lang Sands, publisher of the Fraser Valley *Record* at Mission, BC, and past president of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association, thought there had been a decrease in Red influence. "We have an important advantage in smaller communities — the people do more thinking for themselves and they ask more questions before coming to a conclusion."

Bert McKay of the Moosomin, Sask., *World-Spectator*, believed the Communist line was making itself felt in some smaller communities, "but it certainly doesn't seem to be serious at this stage. After all the farmer is definitely an individualist — the only one left."

J. M. Picotte of the Thetford Mines, Que., *Canadian* declared there had been no trouble with Reds in his district. P. A. G. McKay of the Antigonish, N.S., *Casket* said there were no Communists in Antigonish, and that Communism appeared to be on its way out of the nearby Sydney industrial area.

Alberta:

FINGERS CROSSED

EAST OF CALGARY, in a "dry-land" area where remunerative crops are rare, a farmer-theorist who persists in the belief that it is possible to extract good crops from the notorious "Palliser triangle" if you go the right way about it, ploughed up one field covering 1,500 acres of prairie last fall and seeded it with rye. (The land had been used hitherto for grazing cattle.) Last week, with the rye standing over six feet high, he began to harvest a $100,000 crop.

Near Lethbridge, members of the Blood Farmers' Association, who leased 35,790 acres of land on the Blood Indian Reservation in 1949, looked over their crop. The whole area, eight miles square, consists of a single unfenced field—the biggest field, they claim, in the British Commonwealth. Two thousand acres of it are in flax, 1,800 in summerfallow. The rest is in wheat, and this one field will produce, this year, 1 million bushels of wheat.

All over Alberta, except in areas (totalling between 10 and 12 per cent of the acreage in crop) where crops have been wiped out by hail, farmers girded themselves for the biggest harvest, and the biggest harvest job, in the Province's history. A wet spring and heavy rains throughout July had brought the grain along to promise yields per acre which have rarely been matched; but, as usual, there was a catch.

The crop was late—perhaps fatally late. Seeding had been delayed, to start with, by wet weather and late snow. Growth had been backward during the cold wet days of June and July. Now, with the wheat still not ripe enough for harvesting, farmers knew that they were crowding their luck, that an early frost (which might come any time) could turn a bumper crop into a poor one. In 1950, when a better-than-average crop was promised in both Alberta and Saskatchewan, early frosts turned it into an indifferent harvest of low-grade wheat; and early snows prevented harvesting, forcing farmers to leave their grain stooked up in the fields all winter.

But the farmers kept mum; they also kept their fingers crossed.

Ontario:

AGE, PLEASE?

THERE WAS good news for 150,000 prospective old age pensioners in Ontario. Within the next few months all of them will have to submit applications for the new pension plan to become effective January 1. Those 70 and over will apply to the Dominion; those 65 to 69 to the province. But both categories will have to supply proof of birth.

This already has been responsible for one of the biggest floods of mail Ontario's Queen's Park had seen. Part of it has been applications for birth certificates. Another, queries from prospective pensioners asking what to do. Having been born before official records were kept, they couldn't prove their date of birth.

Last week while harassed registry officials breathed easier Premier Frost announced an answer. The province wouldn't require birth certificates for its applicants. All it would ask was a signed statement authorizing Federal authorities to check on the applicant's age from census records. These old records would contain parents' statements regarding age. They would be acceptable — and take a big load off everybody.

With his announcement Frost also had a bonus. Ontario pensioners in the 65 to 69 category, for which the province pays half, would be allowed an increase in the free income they could receive.

The amount until now has been $120 a year. The province has wanted to increase it but Ottawa wouldn't go along. Now Frost said it had agreed. With the new pensions the allowance would be $240.

—CP

DAMAGE exceeded $300,000 in Charlottetown in the worst fire in last five years.

Quebec:

AFTERMATH

AT DEPARTURE time Count Jacques de Bernonville, France-condemned Nazi collaborator, had as much privacy as a movie star on honeymoon. He had tried to leave quietly but the *Montreal Dail Star* had front-paged his leaving for Brazil.

One of Bernonville's lawyers said bitterly that the story had been planted in the newspaper by government officials in order to advertise the flight and to whip up sentiment against him.

Actually, the Government had protected his departure until the end. When a tip turned the *Star* loose on the story, Ottawa steadily denied that the departure would take place. In one final, even more bitter, blast the lawyer said that had Bernonville had "an English or a Jewish lawyer" the deportation decision would never have been given.

—CP

NEWLY-ELECTED officers of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association. L. to r.: W. E. McCartney, Brampton, Ont., managing director; Lang Sands, publisher, *Fraser Valley Record*, Mission, B.C., past president; A. W. Hanks, publisher, *St. James (Man.) Leader*, president; Robert Moore, publisher, *Swift Current (Sask.) Sun*, and Kenneth Walls, *Barrie (Ont.) Examiner*, vice-presidents.

Prince Edward Island:

HOLOCAUST

FOR FIVE YEARS Charlottetown had been spared major fire damage. The whole picture changed suddenly at 1.30 p.m. on Saturday, August 18, when an electric-light bulb exploded in a grease pit at F. R. MacLaine's garage in the heart of the city. Three hours later firemen had the blaze under control but six large buildings in the business block were gone leaving a gaping hole in the city's centre.

A providential rain which started about an hour after the outbreak and lack of wind is credited with preventing widespread damage from the holocaust. The city's 35 volunteer firemen were powerless to stop the spread of fire which was feeding on the gasoline, oil and grease of three public garages. To make matters worse the cluster of structures which were all ablaze at once were frame buildings.

British Columbia:

TROUBLE AHEAD

DROUGHT on British Columbia's lower mainland is developing into a major economic blow. The logging industry—with the forests closed to loggers—and farmers, have begun to feel the pinch. They look forward to a tough winter unless rain, and lots of it, comes soon.

The forests, except for a brief period, have been closed since mid-June to cut the chances of fires. Even with this precaution, it has cost the Government $641,348 to put out fires which started anyway.

Now the mills are running out of logs. More than 100 are closed, or are on curtailed production. Sawdust dealers are warning that they won't have enough of that fuel to go around next winter.

The operators have asked the International Woodworkers' Union for permission to extend the five-day 40-hour work week to six days, after the rains start. The union, with a solid grip on the industry, has agreed, until Oct. 31, with time-and-a-half for overtime. But the operators say that even if the rains come right now, there won't be enough logs come out of the forests to catch up with the shortage.

There has been an unending succession of cloudless days. Even the "rainmaker" airplane crew from Rockcliffe gave up in disgust, went to the beaches to brown their skins, when no clouds

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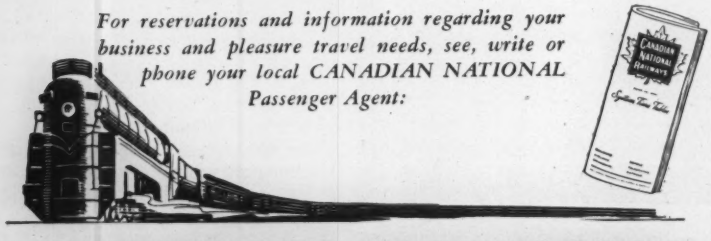

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showed up to be bombed with dry ice.

Milk rationing is being forecast for Vancouver this winter. With pastures dried up, it has been easy for the dairy farmers to look at the high prices being paid for beef cattle and take their herds to the slaughter houses. Berry crops have suffered.

Only in the Okanagan, where the orchards are irrigated, has the weather been licked. There will be bumper crops of peaches and apples.

Vancouver, which can hate the rain when it comes and comes and comes, wonders now why it ever kicked about it.

Nova Scotia:

FESTIVAL OF FISH

IT'S "COUNTY FAIR" time these days when farmers bring their livestock, vegetable and fruit products to the shire towns for judging and to be viewed by thousands of visitors.

In this seaside province, fishermen also have their annual holiday and this year will be no exception.

Preparations already are under way for the Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition and Fishermen's Reunion (Sept. 11-15) in Lunenburg, home of the famed racing schooner *Bluenose*, and oft termed the "Gloucester of Canada."

Instead of exhibits of cattle or sheep, all types of fish will be on display, from the whale to the cod. At the waterfront, hardy fishermen will show how they "bait up" and set trawl on the deep-sea fishing banks.

This exhibition, originally a one-day event, and known as the Fishermen's Picnic, is the only one of its kind in Canada and annually draws thousands of visitors from other parts of Canada and the United States.

At the South Shore fishing centre, with its sleek schooners and pudgy draggers warped to the wooden wharves, "landlubbers" get a real taste of the sea . . . and seafood at its best.

Fishermen home from the Nova Scotia banks for a brief holiday with their families, join in the fun. During the five-day "Mardi Gras of the Sea," a Queen is crowned to reign over the fishing fleet during the next year.

The reunion usually ends with a sombre note. Townfolk and visitors gather on the slopes of Terrace Hill overlooking the harbor for the Fishermen's Memorial Service when tribute is paid to those lost at sea during the year. When the fleet reports no loss of life, and this seldom happens, a Thanksgiving service is held.

New Brunswick:

TRIBAL TUNA

PHENOMENAL numbers of tuna appearing this season off the islands and coastal resorts of Passamaquoddy Bay, at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, have caught both commercial fishermen and sports anglers off guard.

Neither have the special equipment to exploit the bonanza.

Veteran seafarers of Deer Island, NB, have expressed astonishment at the sight of the big bulky fish—which weigh up to 800 pounds—running in schools of 50 to 100.

Normally they expect to see occasional tuna looming just below the ocean surface, with their fins slicing the waves, as the giants chase and gulp countless tiny herring. In past years it has not been unusual to notice from five to ten at a time.

"But this summer," as one fisherman observed, "the tuna sometimes have seemed as thick as sardines."

If there was any likelihood that 1951's influx would repeat itself in future years, canneries on the NB coast would hurriedly gear up to cash in on the harvest, and sports fishing clubs would spring up. But the probability is that 1951's great schools are a freak occurrence.

Abortive attempts have been made in past years to launch tuna angling on a permanent basis along NB's Fundy shore, in hopes that the success of Nova Scotia centres like internationally-known Wedgeport could be matched. The huge prizes, however, proved too elusive to make it worth while.

Ironically, all that the amazing current run of tuna is likely to bring NB fishermen is trouble. A few tuna invariably find their way into the inshore weirs—the stationary fish corrals surrounded by net walls—and in their frantic efforts to escape from the trap the powerful monsters sometimes damage the weirs severely.

Newfoundland:

BIGGER JOB

DAYS reminiscent of the early stages of World War II have reappeared for Newfoundlanders as they sign up for skilled jobs at Goose Bay Airport. While the original expansion program called for a two-year job, it now looks as if this period will be stretched into four.

Workers are also being sought in the Maritimes and it is anticipated that the full quota will be obtained shortly. Wages, compared with local standards, are high and have been set by the Federal Government. Preliminary work is being undertaken at present and the overall job will not reach top gear until the spring.

—CP from DND

TARGET: The RN submarine *Artful* arrives at Halifax for several months' training exercises with the Royal Canadian Navy.

WORLD AFFAIRS

THE SOVIETS AT FRISCO

by Sebastian Haffner

London.

DURING the last four years Russia has, by and large, held the initiative in the "cold war", so that it has become almost a conditioned reflex for our public to react to every Russian surprise move with the anxious question: "Where will they hurt us this time?" The Russian acceptance of the invitation to San Francisco, where the Japanese Peace Treaty is to be signed has therefore evoked uneasiness over an attempted wrecking action.

However, this is by no means certain. During the last year Western, and particularly American, rearmament has begun to change the world balance of power in Russia's disfavor; the diplomatic initiative has increasingly passed to the West. The agreement about the Japanese Peace Treaty —which will bring Japan back as a major factor in the Far Eastern interplay of forces—is itself a major diplomatic success of the West. The belated and somewhat inconsistent Russian decision to appear at the party (which Russia had refused to join in preparing and tried hard to prevent from taking place) may possibly portend nothing more than an attempt to make the best of a bad job.

Three Courses

What line the Russians will take at San Francisco is, of course, impossible to predict. But their chances of mischief are, at this stage, clearly limited and they will have to be careful if they want to avoid doing themselves more harm than good. So far as can be made out, she has three lines of action.

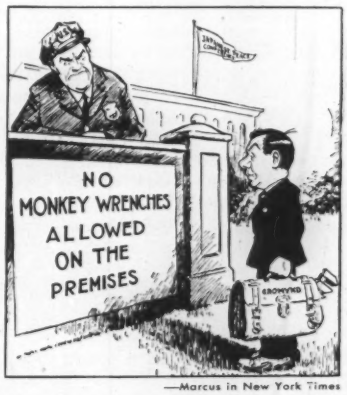
The first would be simply to register a solemn, though ineffectual, protest "for the record." Russia has always maintained that the Japanese Peace Treaty must be agreed to unanimously by the "Big Five", the U.S., Britain, Russia, China and France. On this basis, Gromyko could declare that the USSR considers the San Francisco proceedings illegal, regards the Japanese Peace Treaty as null and void, and reserves her freedom of action.

But it is hard to see what she would gain by this. The Western Powers have always denied that the Potsdam agreement about the preparation of peace treaties by the Council of Foreign Ministers applied to Japan, while with the other signatories of the treaty this Russian legal argument would be unpopular, since it would exclude them from any say in it.

Similarly, Russia would incur ill-will in Japan by such an attitude because it would amount to a refusal to make peace with Japan at all, and an insistence to remain in a state of war. At the same time this state of war would remain academic, since Russia knows very well that she cannot now take aggressive military action against Japan without starting a world war. Finally, such an attitude would do considerable harm to Russia's current peace offensive.

Russia's second possible course of action would be to drop her procedural protest and her boycott of the proceedings, and try to reopen the question of peace terms which have been settled in her absence, in the hope of dividing the Allies, postponing the signature of the Treaty, or at least persuading an impressive number of Asian countries not to sign it.

Yet to reopen discussions of terms at San Francisco will not be easy for Russia. This is not a negotiating conference but a signing conference; and the majority of participants is unlikely to agree to any change of time-table or agenda. It will be correctly pointed out that Russia, together with other belligerents, was given her chance to take part in the preceding diplomatic treaty negotiations; that talks between Mr. Dulles and Mr. Malik, about the treaty's terms had in fact begun last winter; that Russia broke off these talks of her own free will; and that she cannot now reopen issues which, at her own choice, have in the meantime been settled in her absence. But



—Marcus in New York Times

even such an argument, tenaciously pursued in Soviet style, would consume time.

There remains the possibility that Russia may, by playing on remaining grievances, persuade some Asian countries to stay out with her. This, though it would not prevent the signing of the treaty by the majority of ex-belligerents, would certainly be a propaganda success. It would not be an easy success, however, and a price would have to be paid for it.

The doubtful signatories — India, Burma, Indonesia and the Philippines —are an ill-assorted team. India (whose attendance in San Francisco is in any case still uncertain) wholly agrees with the non-punitive nature of the treaty; her objections concern other matters—the absence of China among the signatories and the Pacific defence arrangements which are to be linked with the treaty. Burma, Indonesia and the Philippines, by contrast, object to the absence of punitive and reparation clauses.

Russia will find it difficult to form a common diplomatic front with both the Indians and these other three Asian nations. She cannot back up the latter without creating deep hostility in Japan, and some of them—the Philippines in particular—might think twice before offending America by making a common front with Russia.

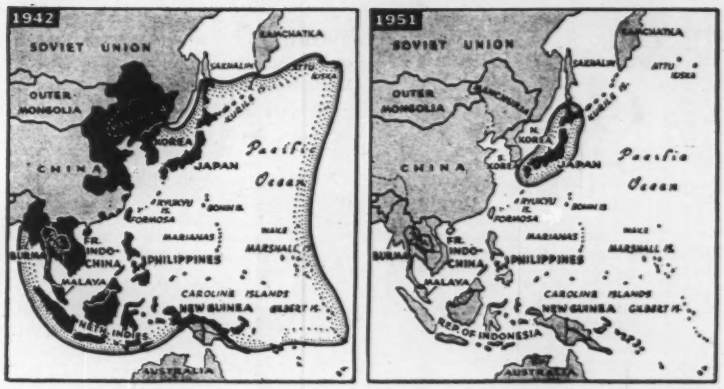
Altogether, then, it does not appear that Russia can gain much by trying to reopen the closed negotiations.

There remains a third possible course for Russia—which is to sign the treaty. This, of course, would be a complete right-about turn. But such reversals have happened before in Russian policy whenever the calculators in the Kremlin think they have something to gain by them; and there would be some very definite gains in this case.

By signing Russia would, without any material sacrifice, greatly help her present peace offensive. She would, at no cost at all, convince many well-meaning people in the West that she has really undergone a change of heart and seeks peace sincerely. At the same time, she would make moral conquests in Japan and keep a finger in the Japanese pie.

It is taken too much for granted—especially in America—that, after the treaty, Japan will necessarily remain a loyal and dependable ally of the U.S. It would be unnatural if Japan did not try to reduce and loosen that dependence to the best of her ability, and to regain as much freedom of action as possible. Also, her economic and trade interests make it desirable for her not to let the wires to Moscow and Peking snap entirely.

All this gives Russian diplomacy some scope in Japan provided peace and normal diplomatic relations are restored. Russia may well be realistic enough to realize that, for the time being, she has more to gain in Japan from a softy policy than from a hard one.



—New York Times

SHRINKAGE OF JAPAN from her maximum conquests to present lean look.

IRAN: THE NEXT PHASE

by Flora Lewis

Teheran.

THERE IS A striking difference of opinion between the Americans and the British here on the best course to follow, now that the oil talks have broken down.

The first result of the negotiators' departure will be the removal of most of the thousand or so British staff remaining in Abadan and the oilfields. Present plans call for leaving a holding force of about 200 behind; as long as they are on the spot the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company will continue to pay the Persian workers and nothing drastic is likely to happen.

But after a short while, AIOC will have to consider how long it is willing to lay out £3 million a month for no gain, and the British Government will have to decide whether the time has come to try to force the Persians' hand or whether a waiting game is still worthwhile.

Here is where the Anglo-American divergence comes. In the view of the British Embassy in Teheran—and it is not clear how thoroughly the Foreign Office supports this view—waiting is futile and only Dr. Mossadegh's departure from office could bring the change required for settlement.

The future, as seen according to this line of thought, would be that AIOC should withdraw completely from Persia, throwing 80,000 Persians out of work and leaving the country to grapple as best it could with its financial and social problems. There would almost certainly be riots in the south

—Justus in Minneapolis Star

MAYBE THOSE RUSSIANS did invent the handy mechanical talking machine, after all.

SEBASTIAN HAFFNER, the distinguished diplomatic correspondent of the London Observer, has recently returned home from a seven months tour of duty in Washington. He will be succeeded there by Alistair Buchan, son of the former Governor-General of Canada, and lately assistant editor of *The Economist*.

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★ Editorials
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★ News Round-up

and possibly serious disturbances in Teheran, which would lead all but the extremists on right or left to look for some way out of their predicament.

At this point, the Shah, if he had courage, could easily step in and replace Dr. Mossadegh. The present Premier's successor would have to be a strong man willing to use the police and army to restore order and jail leading opponents and agitators. He could then make an agreement with Britain. And if he began immediately to use the resulting revenue for housing and agricultural development, he might gradually be able to consolidate a new position and cast aside the politically repressive measures of his first period in office.

There are many flaws in this view, not the least of which is the difficulty in Persia of finding a man who would be both strong and constructive. Old Ahmad Qavam es-Sultaneh, the Premier who slyly settled the critical dispute over the Soviet oil concession in 1946, would be strong enough for the first phase, although he is widely hated. But it is most questionable whether he would be able or willing to pursue the absolutely essential second phase.

The risk of this scheme, for supporting a repressive government in a country with a well-organized Communist party and on the borders of the Soviet Union, is painfully clear.

U.S. Line More Moderate

American thinking follows a less clear-cut but far more cautious line. In Mr. Harriman's view, it is preferable to have Dr. Mossadegh in office than out as long as the oil dispute persists. In office he has to bear responsibility and sustain pressure from moderates who would like a settlement as well as pressure from his powerful extremist backers, such as the religious leader, Mullah Kashani. There is always a chance, the Americans argue, that Dr. Mossadegh will be able to check his fanatical friends so long as he is head of the Government, but they would obviously be in the forefront if he went into opposition.

The Americans fear that this would produce a violent popular movement which the Communists would eventually take over. It is hard to avoid the conviction in Persia that those who rely on Moslem fanaticism as a barrier against Communism are Rip van Winkles.

Therefore, the Americans insist that the only thing to do in Persia is to keep the situation as calm as possible and wait until Dr. Mossadegh is more ready to agree with Britain. In the meantime, of course, he can be urged, but not too harshly, if the American policy is to be followed. He has already shown that his reaction to outside pressure is a threat of resignation.

There is, however, no indication that Dr. Mossadegh will ever change his mind. Thus the Americans are advocating a policy of small risk which has almost no hope of success, while the British here are in favor of a gamble of immense risk with only slightly better hope of gain. There is little other choice.—*Observer Foreign News Service*

THE MEANING OF KAESONG

by Willson Woodside

THE DOINGS at Kaesong find hardly a commentator or diplomat on the Allied side claiming that he knows just what the Communists are up to. The fact is that we don't know exactly why the enemy initiated the talks (or whether he is under the misconception that we were panting for them); what the exact relations are between the Chinese Reds and the Russians, or the Chinese and the North Koreans; or whether the Politburo in Moscow now sees some change in the world picture —say the possibilities in Iran—which calls for the ending of truce negotiations in Korea.

However, the bare fact that a great many people on our side at least understand that the Soviets did not really want peace as we understand it, but only wanted to take advantage of us in some way by the talks at Kaesong is an important step in our painful process of education.

Let's look at the thing from the simplest and most straightforward point of view. The Communist doctrine calls for waging the fight by any and every means, and, as Lenin urged, shying at no detour, lie or subterfuge. Has not the Kaesong Konversation served the enemy better than fighting through the summer? It has gained him time, at a point when he seemed in some distress over loss of men and inadequate equipment.

Watch and Wait

It has gained him time to see what new U.S. policy might come out of the great MacArthur uproar, time to prepare more air power to meet a wider attack if it came, time to see how things in Iran were developing, and time to try to split the UN front over the Japanese Peace Treaty.

Meantime, the forces of the U.S. and other Atlantic Pact nations continued to be tied down in Korea just as surely during "truce" talks as they would be by fighting. Repeated warnings have come from Ridgway's headquarters that the Communists were building up their forces all the time, while the rotation system has in these two months replaced many of hardened UN veterans with green troops. It would be strange if the Communists were not convinced from past experience that talk of peace tends to weaken democratic morale, while they have iron control of morale (or so they think) on their side. And we may be sure that the Reds have exploited the talks to the utmost to improve popular morale on their side, by presenting us as suing for peace.

Fortunately, however, the Communists make mistakes in this kind of psychological warfare, just as they do in conventional warfare, and show weak joints to an alert adversary. General Ridgway has proved to be such an alert competitor, excepting only in his initial and inexplicable acceptance of such a truce site as Kaesong, where we put ourselves at the mercy of the enemy, just as we did in Berlin and Vienna.

Ridgway has submitted to no other indignity than carrying on the talks in a locale controlled by the enemy; three times he has forced the Reds to back down from further encroachments. The UN commander has neither placed undue hopes on the talks nor been fooled by the crop of "incidents" with which the Communists now seek to stall them.

Most of these "incidents" patently deserve Ridgway's denunciation as "malicious falsehoods." The complaints about our air attacks on their truce vehicles using the Pyongyang highway are another thing. The crux of this matter is that this is an important enemy supply artery and as such is still under attack, because the war is still going on. Had the Communists undertaken to use the road only for truce traffic, and allowed a mixed team of observers to verify this, there would have been no attacks.

They would not do this, because, for one thing, they would see in it the creation of a precedent for the setting up of truce teams all through North Korea, something we have always demanded as part of an armistice and they have shown no inclination to accept it. Nor would they even give the time and date of their truce vehicle movements to our air force in advance, as we have repeatedly urged, so that such properly marked vehicles would not be attacked.

This would be putting themselves in the position of depending on favors from us and would deprive them of an opportunity, genuine if not justified, to complain of our "contemptible and savage" attitude.

The feeling left by the latest and wildest crop of "incidents" is that the Communists are now stalling, at least until they see what can be done at San Francisco, and, using the time gained for their military build-up, will try to force us to formally break off the armistice negotiations, just as we did the fruitless three-months-long Paris meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Deputies. That will all be grist for their "peace" mill, and show the world that we "prefer war."

—Loring in the Providence Bulletin
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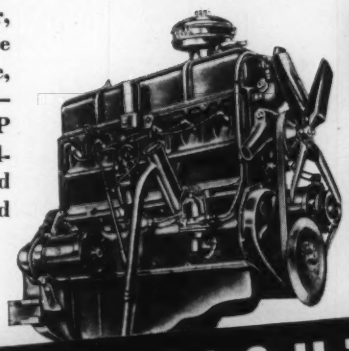

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AMERICAN SCENE

LISTEN TO THE CORN GROW

by Kenneth Harris

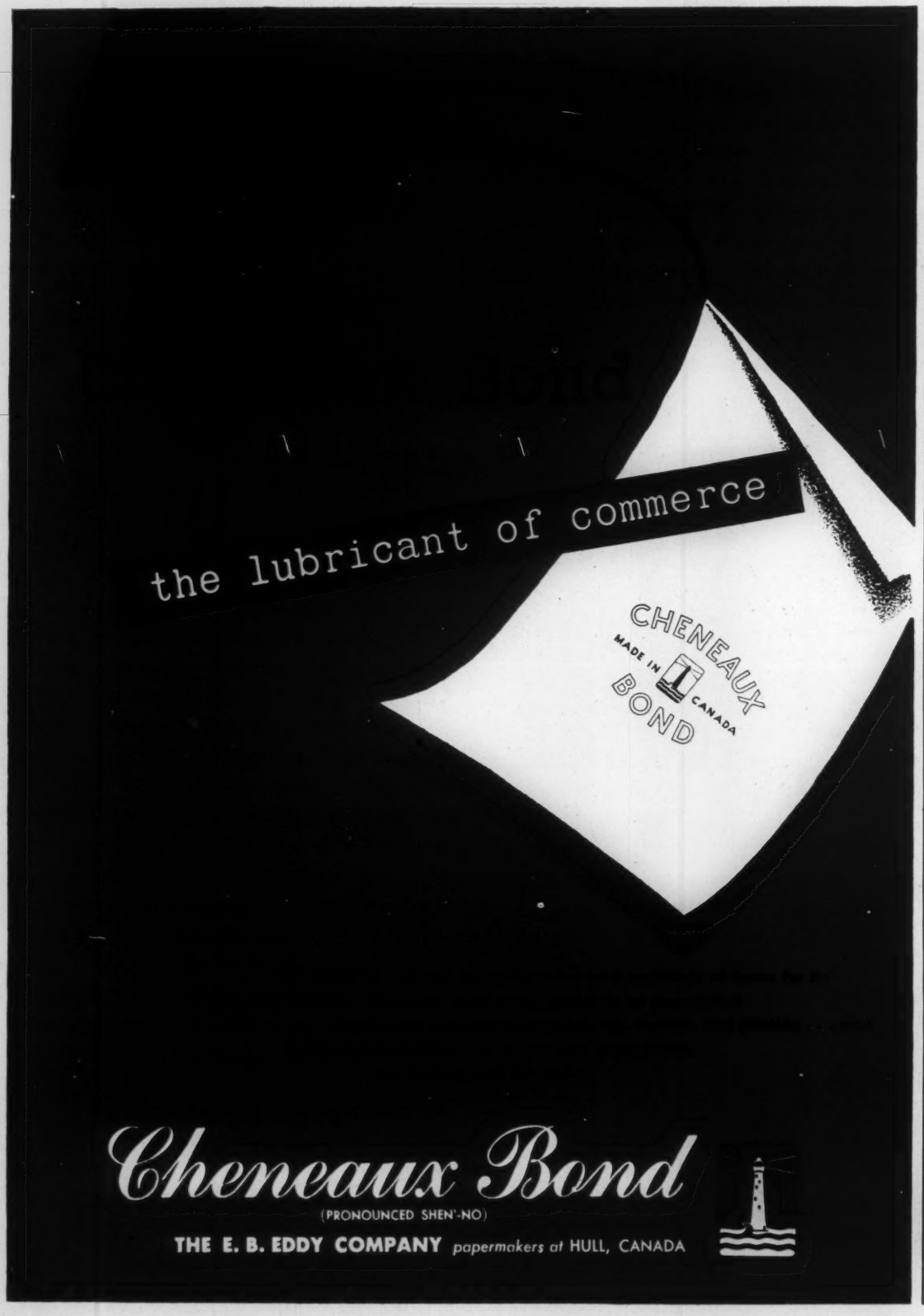
Washington.

THERE'S AN OLD saying here—an example of how the common speech comes from the countryside rather than the town—"It's so hot you can hear the corn grow." It's a saying which shows another characteristic, of everyday American speech, the use of over-statement. Now, however, an experiment has been made which is characteristic not so much of American speech as of the American mind—a delight in proving that the incredible is true. Some agricultural professors at Madison, Wisconsin, have put an electrical recording machine into a field of corn and have then played the recording back. They could identify the noise of a mosquito, a passing aeroplane and other noises.

But there was one curious crackling noise left over which they believe to be the noise of corn growing. They say it could not have been the wind blowing the corn as wind-gauges in the field showed there was no wind blowing: other instruments showed there was no atmosphere interference.

The idea came from the farm editor of a local paper who was stranded with a punctured tire one night beside a corn field. He heard distinct crackling noises coming from the corn. A local professor told him that corn is known to make 80 per cent of its growth in the night, and sometimes grows as much as five inches in one night.

What is certain about the crackling of the cornfield is that it was not caused by heat; they did have thermometers on the job, and the highest temperature recorded was 61 degrees.



TEAR JERK

ONE of the things which visitors from abroad find difficult to understand is represented by something I saw on a television program last night. The show was an all-style entertainment competition, the winner to be decided by the amount of clapping, or, as they say in the United States, by the "audience reaction". A little girl of about twelve came on.

"This must be a big ordeal for you," said the announcer. "How do you feel? Are you scared?"

"No, I'm nervous, but I'm not scared", said the little girl.

"Why aren't you scared?"

"Because I say a little prayer."

"What do you say?"

"Our Father which art in heaven," began the little girl, in a soft whisper, and she and the announcer went through the prayer.

Immediately it was over, the little girl put a cornet to her lips, and began to blow some highly syncopated swing tune in a manner so efficient and practised that she seemed to have over-estimated her need for Divine protection. The audience which till she began playing had sat in a religious hush now clapped and roared like baseball fans, and, before the girl had blown her way through a couple of bars, made it clear that she had won.

She was reverently faded out, the audience reaction mounting to an almost fanatic pitch, the name of a well-known cigarette being faded equally reverently in, in letters carved in Gothic and almost ecclesiastical shape, the crescendo of an organ almost drowning the announcer's solemn adjuration that they were the best cigarettes ever made.

—Hutton in The Philadelphia Inquirer

"A PRETTY GOOD IMITATION"

—International

AMONG THE INVITED: General MacArthur has been invited by the U.S. Government, which lately dispensed with his services, to address the San Francisco Conference. He has declined to do so unless invited by the conference as a whole.

BEAUTIFUL BEER

The "commercials"—the advertisements of the people who pay for the radio programs—are now so ecstatic about the wares they sell that sometimes the audience forget they are commercials. So full of ecstasy, in fact, that you'd think the announcers forgot it themselves. Last night I watched a wrestling show which was being telecast. In between each bout which lasted about fifteen minutes, the cameras switched and displayed several good looking bottles of beer which an unseen voice agreeably urged to go and fetch from the ice box now; or, if we hadn't any there, to send out and buy some.

One bout, however, ended after four minutes, owing to one of the wrestlers becoming disorientated and pitching the referee out of the ring by mistake, an action which might have spoiled his chances of winning, had not his opponent, a thoughtful-looking fellow, called "Harry the Ox", waited till he had exhausted himself by this operation and then as he gazed down proudly at his handiwork, come up from behind and given him the rabbit-punch.

"Well", said the commentator, "It's too soon to give you a commercial again, too soon to tell you again how wonderful that bottle of such-and-such beer tastes when you open it and see that wonderful golden amber", etc., etc. He went into a long description of how many bottles of beer he was going to have when that evening was over, and of what each bottle end looked like as he opened it and by the time they had found a new referee and indemnified the old, and begun the next bout, our announcer had got over one of the most effective and imaginative plus for his sponsors that I have ever heard.

It could not have been the fee he was being paid which produced his enthusiasm. It was a poet's joy in the color and light and the promise of beer which went—not into a sonnet, but into a commercial at a wrestling match.—*OFNS*

MacA WINDUP

THE JOINT Senate Committee which carried out the investigation into the dismissal of General MacArthur decided not to issue majority and minority reports on the outcome of the hearings. Eight of the twelve Republican members, however, have felt themselves unable to pass up what they regard as an opportunity to embarass the Administration in a pre-election year, and have issued what is in effect a minority report on the proceedings.

It does not appear to have produced much of an effect. By contrast with its extreme partisanship, the statement issued by another of the Republican members, Senator Saltonstall, has been widely commended. "Tragic mistakes" may have been made, he admits, but "our present task and duty is to look ahead to the solving of difficulties that confront us, rather than to look backward in anger and with recrimination."

Summing up, the *Christian Science Monitor* finds that the hearings themselves had good results. "They gave the American people much-needed information on Far Eastern affairs . . . They confirmed the necessity for global resistance to Communist aggression; awakened America's allies to sharply tighten the economic blockade of China; hardened American rejection of Red claims to Formosa and membership in the United Nations; sustained the strategy of limited war in Korea."

WILL YOU BE NEXT?

Blowouts don't always happen to the other fellow. And blowouts can cause terrible accidents which result in injuries, disfigurement for life . . . or death!

You might have a blowout at any time . . . for no tire or tube in the world is blowout-proof.

BUT—there is one proved way to protect yourself against blowout accidents. That is to install Goodyear LifeGuard Safety Tubes in your tires. The diagram at right shows why.

For your sake . . . for your family's sake . . . put LifeGuards in your tires now. You can't get better protection to save your life! See your Goodyear dealer right away. When buying a new car, ask to have LifeGuards installed.

WHY LIFEGUARDS ARE A MOST ECONOMICAL BUY!

1. You can get up to 25% more *safe* miles from your tires when they're equipped with LifeGuards.
2. One set of LifeGuards will usually outlast three to four sets of ordinary tubes.

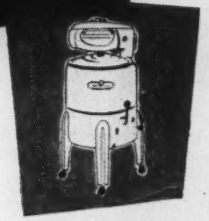
HOW GOODYEAR LIFEGUARD SAFETY TUBES CAN SAVE YOUR LIFE

When a tire with an ordinary tube blows out, it goes flat immediately—car lurches and sways, invites disaster.

BUT—when a tire with a Goodyear LifeGuard Safety Tube blows, the tire does *not* go flat immediately, the inner chamber retains air long enough to allow for a safe, controlled stop!

GOODYEAR *makes a blowout harmless with*
LIFEGUARD SAFETY TUBES

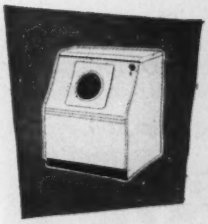
Let it rain Let it snow



Use the Westinghouse Dryer with this new streamlined Westinghouse Cushioned Action Washer. Has automatic "Sentinel of Safety" and instinctive-release Control-O-Roll Wringer.

Clothes dry sweet and fresh in any weather

Rain or shine, every day is a "drying day." Just drop your clothes in the new Westinghouse Clothes Dryer, set the automatic "Dry Dial" and you'll have the softest, fluffiest, sweetest clothes without any chance of smuts, line-marks or hard-to-iron wrinkles. There's no carrying of heavy wet clothes — no stretching, pinning and fussing with clothes lines . . . no weather worries . . . no wet clothes hanging around the house. The Westinghouse Automatic Clothes Dryer is a MUST for every modern home. See it at your Westinghouse dealers.



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PEOPLE

UNCERTAIN LIFE DEPARTMENT

AFTER FOUR YEARS of legal battles in a vain attempt to obtain permanent Canadian sanctuary, 52-year-old COUNT JACQUES DE BERNONVILLE, left Canada last week with a large assortment of baggage and turned up in Rio de Janeiro. It was reported that the Count, who came to Canada on a false passport in 1946, had obtained a permanent Brazilian visa and need no longer fear deportation to his native France to face a death sentence for collaboration with the Nazis. Reports were that members of Brazil's former imperial house of Braganza had used their influence to get the Count a job with a large business concern. However, his troubles were not over. The day he arrived in Rio he sought police protection. Some Nazis, he said, had followed him and were sworn to kill him.

■ A. M. (MATT) BERRY, 59, known as the "king of northern bush pilots" for the past 25 years, has sold his two air companies and is out to conquer fresh fields. Responsible for a number of daring air rescues, he thinks today's instrument flying is a walkover compared with the old days. Then, with a control panel which held a compass, airspeed, bank and turn indicators, you had to "fly by the seat of your pants"—or else. But Matt has no intention of retiring. He has some oil interests which "appear interesting" and he'll devote his time to these from Edmonton headquarters.

■ Non-swimming MAYOR ERNEST SIMARD'S parachute dive into Lake Memphramagog to publicize Magog's centennial brought more publicity to himself than to the Quebec town. General opinion seemed to be that such antics, especially for anyone with a heart ailment, should be made illegal along with going over Niagara Falls in a barrel. However, 10,000 people cheered the 43-year-old mayor after his 3-minute descent from 2,500 feet. "I was well protected," he said, "I was carrying four medals—St. Christopher, Ste. Marguerite, The Assumption of Mary and my scapulars." And he had received the special blessing of two parish priests beforehand, while one priest and an ambulance waited on shore during the stunt.

—CP

MAGOG'S Mayor: A priest, an ambulance.

—CP

PRINCE MUKARRAM JAH: Fiercer than tigers.

■ The grandson of the Nizam of Hyderabad paid a quick visit to Canada last week and hoped that next time he'd be able to stay longer. PRINCE MUKARRAM JAH was a member of the Imperial Cadet Association of England team which was beaten by the Canadian Air Cadet team in the Michael Faraday competition at Connaught Ranges, the first Faraday match since 1939. The Prince, now a student in England, smilingly admitted he found the keen competition more strenuous than shooting tigers in his native jungles.

■ DR. WILLIAM GIBSON, Chairman of UBC's Committee on Mental Health, urged the BC Power Commission to consider long-range values before rushing ahead with a dam which would ruin Strathcona Park. He spoke in Victoria before Water Rights Comptroller E. H. TREDCROFT. "The preservation of such areas," he said, "is the most realistic answer to the problem of mental and emotional rehabilitation of city workers. Why destroy all this merely to provide electricity for more juke boxes to drive more people more crazy more quickly?" The hearing was continued.

■ FRIEDA BONE, Montreal women's chess champion, waited 21 years to make one move. Back in 1930 in Berlin she met Eric Gottlieb. He taught her to play chess, asked her to marry him. But Hitler started Jew-baiting and Eric went to Israel where Frieda was to join him. Meanwhile she came to Canada. At war's end Frieda took a trip to Israel to find her fiancée. She found him but he was married with two children. Last week Eric and his children arrived at Montreal Airport. His first wife had died and he proposed again to his one-time chess pupil and was again accepted.

MUSIC

MARITIMES MUSICMAKERS

by Marjorie Major

SOMETIME around the middle of this month a group of Halifax citizens are meeting to conduct the business of a highly successful organization known as the Nova Scotia Opera Association. Having successfully carried through a $35,000 business in its first year as a community enterprise, its executive committee, headed by Mr. Fred M. Guildford, is planning the coming season (to begin with "The Marriage of Figaro" early in November) and whether the company will travel from Halifax to other centres in the province with excerpts and even entire operas.

Last year's season ended in mid-June with "Madame Butterfly", presented for two nights with Audrey Farnell as *Butterfly* and, later, for a third night with CBC Opera singer Elizabeth Benson Guy. A total of 6,000 or so Haligonians saw the performances. Several weeks later, the company presented "La Traviata" in Glace Bay—at the town's guaranteed request—and this has encouraged the group to expand their activities. The Association now boasts some 1,000 members, has a repertoire of four operas and is establishing opera on a semi-permanent basis with resident talent.

The sudden flowering of opera in Halifax is partly due to the success of an experiment made during the Halifax Bicentenary in 1949. Among the displaced persons who came to Canada after the last war was Mariss Vetra, who is the director for the Association. Vetra came to Nova Scotia to head the vocal department at the Halifax Conservatory of Music, with a background of experience in the Royal Opera in Riga, Latvia. He was widely recognized in Europe as a leading operatic tenor.

Opera is food and drink to Vetra; he is convinced people need it, whether they know it or not. When he saw how his new pupils spent large portions of limited means and leisure to study music, he was inspired to form an opera class. Pupils and public responded with enthusiasm. He began to dream of an opera company. Vetra is a big man, with a matching fund of energy and assurance. He also has the stubbornness that goes with a dominant personality—with a dream to work on.

The Halifax Bicentenary spelled opportunity to Vetra. Thousands of visitors were coming. Why not present an opera as an attraction? People who had also dreamed of local opera for years were alternately scoffing and hopeful. Then the Bicentenary officials gave him the green light, with a dollar sign, and "Don Giovanni" went into frenzied rehearsal. On the eve of presentation, its Canadian première, someone asked Vetra, "Well, this is it—aren't you nervous?" In his booming and heavily accented voice Vetra chuckled, "Why should I be? We've prepared it well."

The Aftermath

Thorough preparation, with each performance better than its predecessor—that's Vetra's creed. The first audience attended to welcome a novelty, and to applaud the local effort, whatever its shortcomings. They left clamoring for more. Two repeat performances, sponsored by the Men's Press Club, some months after the first three sell-out houses of 6,000 clinched matters. The Press Club (founding members) offered the $1,000 profit to an opera association and several public meetings, held early this year, voiced support. The result was the formal organization of the Nova Scotia Opera Association, incorporated by Act of Legislature at the spring sitting.

The board is composed of business, professional and newspaper people. Skilled stage crews and other key

—Wright

"MADAME BUTTERFLY": Audrey Farnell in the title role prepares to suicide in the opera's moving finale. This was the fourth full-length Association venture.

NEW DESIGN MEATKEEPER
Keeps 15 lbs. meat or fish fresh and appetizing.

TWIN HUMIDRAWERS
Moist cold storage for half a bushel of fruits, salad greens, etc.

ECONOMISER MECHANISM
Official tests prove lowest operating and maintenance costs.

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It's just like having a "store in your kitchen" . . . this new, 9 cu. ft. Westinghouse Refrigerator . . . with the big "across-the-top" Colder Cold Freeze Chest . . . new space-saving Shelf arrangement . . . Automatic Door Closer, "Built-in Watchman" and many added refinements you'll find only in Westinghouse. At present prices it's your best refrigerator buy! Ask your Westinghouse dealer.

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people were found and employed. Scores of volunteers assisted. Promising talent was sought out.

It has not been smooth sailing with all these. Nor is it likely to be. "That's a healthy sign of growth," maintains Guy Henson, President of the Board (director of the Adult Division Nova Scotia Department of Education). "It's a challenge too, as long as people are willing to work out solutions as problems arise."

For example, a well-rounded performance demands an adequate orchestra. Now while Vetra was preparing his singers, Alfred Strombergs, conductor, was working up an orchestra. It has done fine work, but lacks, among other things, several instrumentalists unavailable locally. Last spring, the Musicians' Union and the Opera Association appointed two members each, to form an orchestra committee, acting in affiliation with the Opera Association. Each also contributed $1,000 to assist improvement. The orchestra is a semi-independent branch, responsible for its own management, including concert engagements.

An early and still existent problem is storage. The OK of the Port Manager gave use of a National Harbors Board shed. Now, the accumulation of three operas is stored in the company warehouse of Fred Guildford. The scenery for the first opera produced by the Association, "Tales of Hoffman," was built in six weeks, and was designed by another DP now in Chicago, who also designed the scenery for the early-summer production of "Madame Butterfly."

The possibility of a high amusement tax on subsequent presentations has everyone worried. Will the shoestring finances stretch that far? Vetra, of course, classes opera as education rather than amusement.

All Hands in

Another expensive item is costumes, but an early appeal to the public for materials brought in everything from wedding dresses to feathers; historic uniforms, treasured gowns of fabulous fabrics, plus one big collection from a wealthy summer visitor, who was closing his home. One member opened her house as a sewing centre; another gave attic space for costume storage.

A skilled designer, also a DP, was employed and eager volunteers helped her. Other volunteers included a professional hairdresser; a local artist with stage experience; a radio drama producer with make-up know-how.

A local branch of the Royal Bank, through its manager, took on the exacting job of treasurer; an experienced woman organizer set up books and maintains professional records. Businessmen gave their time and firms gave advertising space. The press and radio people are backing it to the limit. As for members of the cast, most of them are 9 to 5 o'clock working people.

And in Tribute

Much credit goes to Vetra. A good deal goes to unstinted paid talent and skill, and to the volunteer workers whose public-spirited efforts filled countless gaps, and who worked as though their fattest pay cheques were in the balance, with double for overtime. And none of it would be enough without public support, so far, expressed in provincial and civic grants, donations from the present 16 patrons, the membership dues and paid admissions.

To say which has contributed most to make semi-permanent opera a reality and permanent opera a possibility in Nova Scotia, would be like deciding which of its four wheels makes a car move. But certainly it was Vetra who stepped on the starter.

MARISS VETRA, who directs the Opera Association's shows, is head of the vocal dept. of the Halifax Conservatory of Music.

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RADIO

TOP PRODUCTION QUARTET

by Dick Diespecker

TAKE a quiet ex-naval officer (Joseph Schull), a fugitive clarinet player from a hot combo (Phil Nimmons), a former violinist in the Toronto Symphony Orchestra (Samuel Hersenhoren) and a special events commentator who became a national figure in 94 hours during the 1936 Moose River Mine disaster (J. Frank Willis).

Mix them gently, after their years of mellowing, and you'll find the greatest drama production team in the history of Canadian radio . . . in spite of the fact such a broad statement is sure to cause a few raised eyebrows in the broadcasting industry.

—Roberts

JOSEPH SCHULL

—Steele

S. HERSENHOREN

What these four gentlemen did last season with Schull's "The Bridge", Thomas Raddall's "The Nymph and the Lamp" and Joseph Conrad's "End of the Tether" was to set a new pace in the broadcasting of drama, not only in Canada but on this continent. All of these productions were CBC Wednesday Night features. In each this team produced a minor two-hour masterpiece.

And this fall they are scheduled for some Wednesday Night contributions and also, in mid-winter, for a Schull-adapted series based on "Dr. Dogbody's Leg" by Nordhoff and Hall.

All four men are brilliant and versatile; are superlatively good in at least one of the many talents they possess. This might well mitigate against team efficiency. Yet strangely enough, these four individualists merged their talents into the smooth, effective machine that created the best radio drama of the past season.

How do they do it? The answer lies partially in the individual men.

Joseph Schull was born in South Dakota, grew up in Saskatchewan, moved to Montreal as an advertising copy writer. The war claimed him for five years as an intelligence and information officer. He had already written two verse-books; was commissioned to write "The Far Distant Ships", the official account of Canadian naval operations.

He is a poet and a deeply thoughtful writer. He has been much preoccupied with radio as a medium, though "The Bridge" was his own full length stage play, presented exactly as he wrote it for the stage.*

The great thing about Joseph Schull's writing is its honesty.

That makes working with Phil Nimmons, the clarinet-playing composer from Vancouver, a simple and natural thing. Because Nimmons has the faculty to feel and interpret in music the exact meaning and spirit of what the author has written.

Nimmons began his musical career as a piano player while still in high school in Vancouver. His teacher decided that Nimmons had talent but not for the piano. He suggested the clarinet, and thus launched him on the career that is rapidly making him one of the nation's best radio composers. Nimmons is a graduate of the Julliard School of Music in New York; has studied at the Royal Conservatory in Toronto—and yet he can send a jazz fan home delirious with joy after a session of Phil Nimmons's hot clarinet. Because of this versatility, no composition task which producer Willis and conductor Hersenhoren bring him, is impossible.

Hersenhoren himself is a versatile musician, who believes strongly in such versatility. He proves it by conducting the popular band on the Wayne and Shuster Show or a CBC Wednesday Night Orchestra or the Toronto or Buffalo Symphonies with equal ease and polish.

Sammy Hersenhoren was born and brought up in Toronto. At 13 he was sent to Europe for his musical training and on his return at 18 he started his long professional upward climb. Last year was his 25th anniversary in Canadian music and radio. His association with Frank Willis has been

—G. A. Milne

PHIL NIMMONS

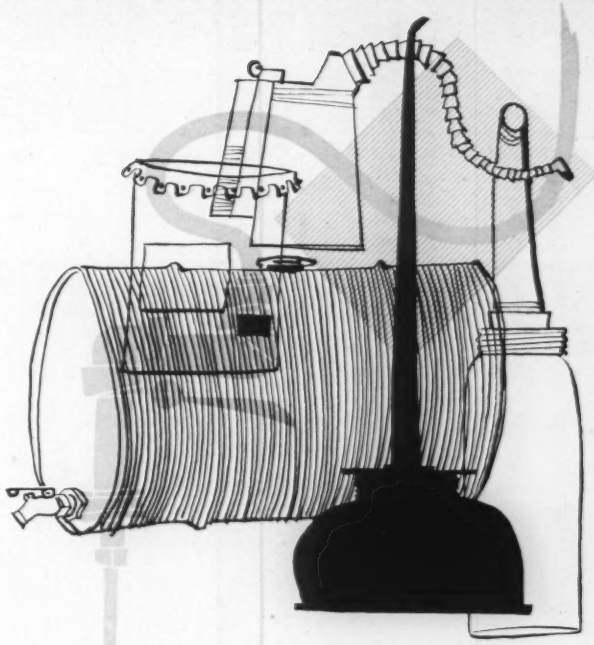
—Roberts

FRANK WILLIS

long and loud, but they have produced some of the most enjoyable programs Canadians have ever heard.

Willis, a real Maritimer who sailed with the *Bluenose* in his youthful days and was educated at Dalhousie, is so talented and so versatile that it is a miracle he can work with anyone. Most men who can paint competently, have a fabulous memory for poetry, a thunderously wonderful voice and a true talent for reading poetry, should be unbearably conceited and temperamental. But while Willis (known among radio people variously as "Pappy Willis" and "Old Black Frank") can be as temperamental as the man who came to dinner, he is also an extremely hard and competent worker, a producer who can turn clods into actors and actors into inspired stars. And to top it all, he is probably the best-loved member of a profession notorious for the endless variety of its back-stabbing techniques.

*"The Bridge" was entered by Trinity Players of Montreal in the Western Quebec regional Festival; won the Dominion Drama Festival award for the best Canadian play in the regionals.



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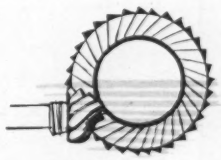

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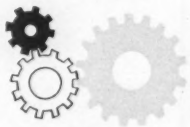

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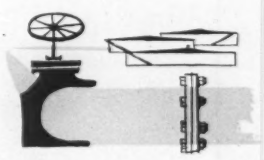

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MONTREAL
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CONSTITUTIONAL DEADLOCK

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

of life; they always had, since British people settled on their territory, their own community life and their own local governments; but their philosophic, religious and ethnic background is largely common to all of them, and from this viewpoint they offer a group more or less homogeneous which appears to stand as quite distinct from the French-speaking-Roman-Catholic group. They being the larger group for the purpose of representation in the federal Parliament, any new legislation from Ottawa would accordingly bear their own mark.

The three prairie provinces have still less to fear from any federal legislation. They have a comparatively short history. The respective populations of each of the prairie provinces have no common cultural and social background going beyond the beginning of this century. They have no special ethnic or religious characteristics. Today, the way of life of the people of these provinces may have been influenced to a certain extent by physical surroundings. But in this century of rapid communications by rail and plane, by press and radio, the outlook of such newly formed communities is bound to be wider and to be more subject to outside influence than isolated settlements of the early life of the country.

Such a situation explains the conception of Canadian federalism which seems to prevail in the prairie provinces. There is no division of loyalty —some may say conflict—between a strong allegiance to one's local historical community and an allegiance to the wider Canadian community, as is found in the other regions of Canada. Provincial autonomy appears as generally regarded in that part of the country, consciously or not, only as a means of decentralization for looking after local interests which cannot be fully appreciated in a far distant central capital; but it should not debar action on a national scale whenever this can be done more "effectively".

There lie, I believe, the fundamental reasons for the deadlock faced by the federal-provincial Conference and its standing committee of attorneys-general in the course of the past year. The devising of an amending machinery involves reconsidering entirely the basis of Confederation; and the Canadian people seem to disagree on what the future basis should be.

Quebec's attitude is found by many people to be most uncompromising. It is often suggested that, as Confederation was the result of a compromise, the new amending set-up should similarly be the result of a compromise.

Re-compromise

Confederation was no doubt the result of a compromise. This is the very reason why people in Quebec believe that any change in that compromise should be made each time as a result of a new compromise. Should it become possible for, let us say, two-thirds of the provinces to make effective any proposed amendment to the Constitution, it would mean that the compromise could be altered time and again against Quebec's will as if no compromise at all ever existed.

For Quebec the problem of a new amending machinery takes this form: either the other provinces are ready to acknowledge that Quebec occupies a special position and accordingly cannot abandon her claim for a controlling voice, or alternatively, the other provinces take the position that Quebec agreed to Confederation on the basis of a compromise, but that now she is only one out of ten provinces and that the will of the majority (possibly a qualified majority) should prevail without regard to regional traditions, philosophical concepts, or religious principles. I believe that human dignity imposes upon the Canadian people as a whole the duty not to take the second position which I have just described.

This does not mean that Canada will never be a nation or that we shall have only "government through agreements", as it is sometimes said. It only means that Canada will continue to have one national Parliament and ten provincial legislatures, each of them vested with defined powers, and that cooperation between the two sets of government will continue to develop. It means that Canada will go on as a federation.

Anaconda CO-OPERATES WITH INDUSTRY

Anaconda copper is extensively used in the manufacture of sink faucets shown being assembled.

In this tank coupling nuts are immersed for copper, nickel and finally chromium plating.

Brass rods are fed to an automatic screw machine which transforms them into parts for home appliance manufacturers or plumbing supplies.

Photographs courtesy Wallaceburg Brass Limited.

Copper Answers Industry's Needs

FORTY-SIX years ago—in 1905—a young Canadian started a business which was destined to become one of the largest of its kind in the country. His name, H. W. Burgess, the company, Wallaceburg Brass Limited.

Today, Wallaceburg Brass Limited, still guided by its original founder, is nationally known for the manufacture of plumbing fixtures, automobile parts and home appliance units. One of the basic ingredients of these products is brass supplied in increasing quantity by Anaconda.

Here, then, is another of the many industries which depend on the unique combination of characteristics found in copper and its alloys—malleability, tensile strength, and resistance to corrosion. Such properties have proved the answer to hundreds of production problems. Perhaps they can solve your needs, too. Write Anaconda American Brass Limited, Main Office and Plant: New Toronto, Ontario. Montreal Office: 939 Dominion Square Building. Anaconda—since 1922 Headquarters in Canada for Copper and Brass.

ANACONDA Copper and Brass

For copper and its alloys...consult ANACONDA

—NYDI

ETCETERAS of FASHION

WE LIKE TO THINK that the etceteras are small, elegant bits and pieces that stamp the hallmark of individuality on what a woman wears and the way she wears it. They can be as expressive, in their way, of the kind of person she is as the way she writes her "m's" and "w's," or says good-morning. For instance, Hansen Bang's close and curving cape wrap of blue and black tweed shown above. The collar is black velvet, lining black taffeta. It's the sort of etcetera that never grows old, knows no limits as to season—and few as to time and place.

Other etceteras noted here and there: "Surprise" lining of brilliant color or design in coats and jackets . . . Red flannel petticoats . . . Jewelled earrings clipped on the ear-piece close to the lenses of a pair of glasses . . . Two pairs of earrings worn at once—drop earrings on the lobes and clusters just above—for a sumptuous and elegant look . . . The black fox muff Christian Dior's models carry when they model an untrimmed suit or cloth coat in his Fifth Avenue salon . . .

—All photos Nott & Merrill

MONTMORENCY FALLS, and nearby views have prominent place in photo albums.

ASHORE AT QUEBEC: Tour sponsor, Mr. W. Garfield Weston, with some of the British girls soon after their arrival. Seventeen-year-old Nancy Rowan is second from right.

LIFETIME AMBASSADORS

What Mr. Weston

by Nancy Rowan

ONE DAY IN THE MIDDLE OF MAY, a photographer from our local paper came to my house to take my picture, and I learned for the first time that a great adventure was in store for me this summer. A flood had held up the mail, and it wasn't until two days later that I got official word that I had been chosen as one of the 50 girls to represent Britain on a Canadian tour sponsored by Mr. Garfield Weston.

I was so excited I could not realize it was true—and I can't yet. Only two Girl Guides in all of Britain had been selected, and I was one. (I am a cadet guide.)

I was born in Longniddry, six miles from Haddington, Scotland, and as my father is not living, I have not been able to travel as much as I would like.

When the time finally came to leave home I was rather scared. I did not know how I would compare with all the other girls from every part of Britain. However, it did not take us long to get to know each other, and we found that all of us were very much alike in many ways.

EVEN WHEN we met our Canadian counterparts—the 50 Canadian girls who were touring Britain as Mr. Weston's guests—we found them a lot like ourselves, although rather more sophisticated. We were especially charmed by the French-Canadian girls' accents. The meeting at Avon Tyrrel gave us a chance to make new friends and exchange addresses for future pen pals. We found quite a number of the Canadian girls had relatives or friends in our hometowns. In fact, it seemed as if all of us were relatives. It was at Avon Tyrrel also that we first met our leaders, Mrs. Odette Churchill and Miss Barbara Weston, daughter of our sponsor. We all knew of Mrs. Churchill's heroic war experiences of course, but knowing her personally has made us admire and respect her immensely. Mrs. Churchill and Miss Weston are both very sweet, and so are our other three leaders.

On the way across the ocean, they told us all about Canada, and how we should act among Canadians. We brushed up on Canadian geography and history, and of course Canadian money. (I must say the Canadian system is much simpler than ours, and I am sure some of us will have to learn the sterling system all over again when we get home.)

THE VOYAGE was very rough but luckily I was one of the half-dozen in the party who didn't get seasick. We had all been supplied with seasick pills but I'm afraid they were not too effective. The seasickness gave us an opportunity to get to know each other better, because we all had to help each other. Most of the girls didn't feel like doing anything, but I wrote a lot—a little every day to my mother, and ended up with nine pages, which cost me 45 cents to airmail home!

After the rough Atlantic, the St. Lawrence was wonderfully calm, and the air was warmer. Soon all the girls felt well again.

Our first sight of Canada looked very like Scotland—wood-covered hills down to the river. Later we were to find the Laurentians, too, very much like Scotland, with their wooded hills and little lakes. It was pretty at night to see the lights of little hamlets glittering on the hillsides above lakes like highland lochs—only in Scotland there is usually just darkness on the hills. At Quebec, the thing that impressed us most was the contrast with our own towns. It was very quaint.

MONTREAL was quite different, but we enjoyed our visit there just as much. We got a marvelous welcome. Mayor Houde received us in his office. Morgan's entertained us at a luncheon, and presented each of us with a pair of nylons. And John Fisher spoke to us; up until then we thought we knew all there was to know about Canada.

Ottawa was different again, although it is hard to explain how. It has really been the highlight of the tour. Nothing could surpass

Wanted Us to Know

meeting Prime Minister St. Laurent. He is a wonderful man. We were amazed that a French Canadian could speak such flawless English. He was very friendly, and not a bit frightening. I had the great honor to be chosen to propose a vote of thanks to the Prime Minister, who not only showed us the Parliament Buildings, but entertained us at supper in his own residence.

Temagami and North Bay were what we had imagined Canada to be like. Everyone up there seemed to be a sportsman, going shooting, fishing or boating. And the country was lovely—so different from anything we had known before.

WE ENJOYED seeing the Hudson's Bay Post and meeting the Indians on Bear Island, although the Indians were not quite what I expected. They were rather Spanish looking, I thought. In the Hudson's Bay Post there was stuff we never dreamed they would have in those remote places—cosmetics and the like, and the best of everything. There I saw my first stalk of bananas (or whatever you call the bunches hanging on a natural branch). We do not see many bananas at all in Scotland, and then only a few at a time.

It was grand getting to know Canadian girls at Camp Bernard. Our camps are quite different, so it was a new experience for all of us. And, of course, the Indian ceremonies which the campers demonstrated for us were extremely interesting.

As I write this, we have been in Toronto only a couple of days, so we have not seen very much of it yet, but I am terribly impressed with the stores. You could do all your shopping in one place here. And the stores are set out much more attractively than most of ours.

TOUR LEADERS were Barbara Weston (l.), and Odette Churchill, GC, war heroine.

WEEKEND PROGRAM at Glen Bernard camp, Sundridge, Ont., included swimming.

Everything seems very expensive, and we have to be careful not to overestimate our strange Canadian money. Mr. Weston has provided us with $5 a week spending money (in addition to paying all our expenses), and we are busy buying gifts for all our friends and family.

Before we left home, we were besieged with addresses of people we were to look up, but of course it has been impossible to take much time out from our well-planned itinerary. It was designed to let us see as much and meet as many people as possible in the short time we have available.

AND EACH PLACE we visit is so very different. One thing that struck me as strange was to see houses stretched all along the roads in Canadian villages. Back home our houses are clustered in one little bit (to save space, I suppose). I would love to come back some day to see all of Canada—especially the prairies, and a sunrise in the Rockies. I have heard so much about them.

Although as I write these words our six-week trip is just half over, we have already gained a greater knowledge of Canada and Canadians. We have been especially impressed by your country's terrific resources. To me Canada seems a wonderful land for opportunity, and many of us have vowed to come back some day. The friendship and hospitality the Canadian people have shown us has been terrific—even the people we meet in the streets. And we have gained many firm friends among Canadian young people. It is wonderful how young people from countries thousands of miles apart can make friends and find mutual interests as we have with Canadian youth.

I think our common heritage has a lot to do with it. Canadians all seem very proud of their British ties, and now that we have seen Canada, we are very proud of you, too. I have noticed that Canadians regard the British heritage as much theirs as it is ours, and this tour has made me realize more fully how true this is.

I did not know quite what to expect in Canada. I thought it would be nearly all flat-land, and certainly didn't realize you had such immense industries. From my Canadian history in school, I knew that Canada was an important part of the Commonwealth, and not a colony in any sense of the word. But I have learned now that it is a truly great country, and a powerful partner in the Commonwealth of Nations.

I THINK all of us have learned already what Mr. Weston wanted us to know—that Canada is a land of great opportunity, and that Canadians are as much like us Scots as we are like the English girls in the tour party. I am sure the Canadian group who visited Britain have learned that too.

We realize that this is not just a pleasure trip (although we are certainly enjoying it immensely). We are also goodwill ambassadors, and no ambassadors were ever welcomed more royally or enjoyed their duties so much. But we are lifetime ambassadors, for the memories of this trip will remain with us always, and we will never stop telling our fellow-Britons about our wonderful Canadian friends.

ABOUT THE TOUR

EACH YEAR, W. Garfield Weston, Toronto-born international industrialist, sponsors reciprocal tours whereby 50 youths from all parts of Canada visit Great Britain for six weeks and 50 British youths tour Canada. Personnel of this year's tour is entirely girls.

The British girls' group is headed by Mrs. Odette Churchill. French by birth and British by adoption, she served as a secret agent in Occupied France during the last war and later became the first woman to receive the George Cross.

The coming of war and the fall of France Odette felt so keenly that in 1942 she volunteered for secret service work. After training in England she was smuggled into France. There for many months she operated successfully in bombing operations, sabotage and other secret service work. In April, 1943, Odette was captured and sent to a Nazi concentration camp. There she was sentenced to die. The death sentence was not carried out, but she was tortured and put in solitary confinement for many months. She was not released until war's end. Soon after she became the first woman to receive the George Cross.

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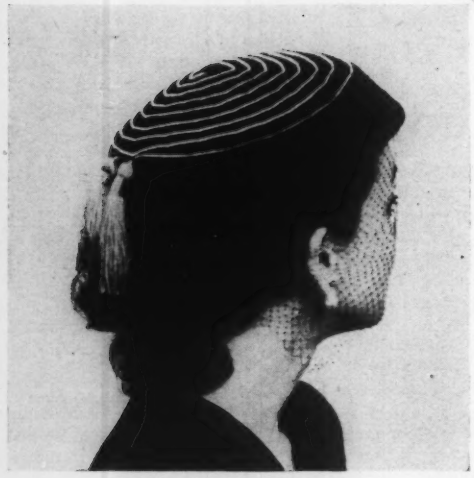

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—CP

MARGARET CARSON

For is was Miss Margaret Carson, 33-year-old Ottawa business executive who won the "powder-puff derby," flying from Orlando, Florida, to Windsor, Ont. Windsor was chosen as the terminus of the race to give it an international aspect. Officially it was the All-Women International Air Race.

Miss Carson, with comely 23-year-old Betty McCanse of Ottawa as co-pilot, made the 985-mile flight in eight hours, 30 minutes, and 47 seconds, just fewer than ten minutes of the time allotted to her.

The 12 planes in the race, nine of of which completed it, were tested as to speed, type, etc., and each given an estimated time. The one that beat its time by the most minutes was the winner. Though Miss Carson's plane was second to land, it was first according to the standards set for each plane.

Only other Canadian plane in the 12-plane race was piloted by Mrs. Dorothy Rundeling of Welland, Ont., who had Miss Lorna Bray of Ottawa as co-pilot. Treasurer of a Welland auto firm, Mrs. Rundeling is the mother of an eight-year-old son who also has aeronautical ambitions. She came seventh in the race.

Miss Carson is a director of the Hugh Carson Company, of Ottawa, a leather goods firm. She makes her home in suburban Rockcliffe. Miss Carson commenced flying in 1939, and from 1942 to 1945 served as an administrative officer in the RCAF.

About three weeks prior to the race, Mrs. Rundeling asked Miss Carson to be her co-pilot. It was the first Miss Carson had heard of the race. She decided to enter her own aircraft, so she replaced its pontoons with wheels.

With her $600 prize money she will pay the expenses of the trip, and split the balance with Miss McCanse.

■ Ballet was in the news the last few weeks. Torontonian JANET BALDWIN VOLKOFF announced that she was opening her own studio and CELIA FRANCA suddenly married Bert Anderson of Eaton's Auditorium. Celia is the English ballerina who came to Toronto to start the Canadian Ballet Guild.

■ Head of the first WREN unit is LT. BETTY CROWTHER of Vancouver. These first 150 WRENs are to be stationed at the naval radio station at Coverdale, NB.

■ And the RCAF has accepted two Nisei girls, the first to be accepted into the Service. They are AC2 GRACE TOMIKO HONKAWA of London, Ont., and AC2 ROSA K. BABA of Fort William, Ont.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Who Is Everybody's Friend?

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"AS I SEE IT, it's largely a question of pants," Mr. Blufisch said, "Ever see a decent pair of pants done in bronze?"

I leaned on the back fence, watching him play the hose on the dahlia bed. "Still we have to have some sort of civic statuary," I said, "And if you'll excuse the expression we can't immortalize a general or a statesman without pants."

"Then what's the matter with Elsie the Cow?" Mr. Blufisch asked. "A triple-size bronze statue of Elsie right in the middle of the Avenue. Elsie don't wear pants."

"Elsie is an importation," I said, "She represents an alien culture."

Mr. Blufisch said it didn't need to be Elsie, it could be any cow. "We need a statue to a cow in the Avenue," he said, "as a sort of memorial to a vanishing species." He shook the hose across the grass. "The cow in Canada is a cow without a future," he said. "Action of Government."

The Government is Mr. Blufisch's obsession and it is always interesting to observe how he is able to relate everything, from the tent caterpillar invasion to his recurrent sciatica to Government action or inaction. He said presently, "What's the current ceiling price of butter?"

"Sixty cents," I said.

"And going up," he said, "they're going to make it sixty-three. And don't tell me the farmer is the backbone of the nation, because the consumer is the backbone of the farmer." He paused, then said ominously, "There's an old saying, that there are more ways of killing a consumer than choking him with butter."

"Still, we can always buy margarine," I said.

"THERE'S a lot of black aphis this year," he said, turning the hose on the nasturtiums. I waited for him to make the point that the increase in black aphis was due entirely to governmental delay in pest control. Instead he said, "Margarine is an ugly nine-letter word that isn't used openly in Government circles any more. Did you know that a good politician can draft a whole bill around margarine without ever using the word? Like the bill to prevent a province that is forbidden the use of you-know-what from importing it from provinces where you-know-what is sold."

"But *somebody* must have known!" I said.

"Sure they did," said Mr. Blufisch, "the people who can't afford butter and can't buy margarine."

It sounded very discouraging. "Still there's the New Zealand butter," I said presently.

"Which the Government sells at ten cents over the price of purchase," Mr. Blufisch pointed out.

"THAT'S just to prevent dishonest profiteering," I said, and Mr. Blufisch smiled craftily. "Have you ever noticed," he said "that when traders push the price of butter up ten cents a pound it's dishonest profiteering, and when the government does it's Planned Economy? There's an old saying that there's more ways of coining dough than running a government mint."

"Well," I said sadly, "I guess the best we can hope for will be that increase in the demand for margarine will send the price so high that eventually they'll have to take the ceiling price off butter. Then perhaps we'll be able to use butter as a substitute for margarine."

"I wouldn't count on it," Mr. Blufisch said.

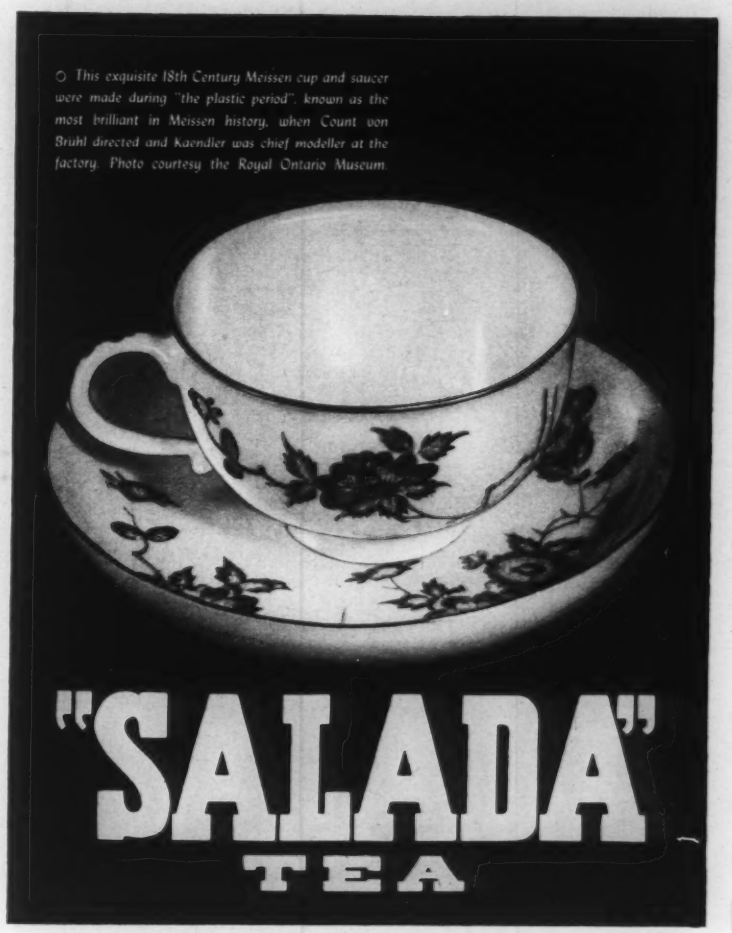
I said I found his point of view very depressing. "Surely the Government must be *somebody's* friend."

"Sure it is," Mr. Blufisch said, "It's everybody's friend. It's the friend of the farmer because it helps raise the price of butter and discourages the use of margarine. And it's the friend of the margarine-maker because it hoists the butter price so high that everybody starts using margarine instead of butter. It's even the friend of the consumer. Look, what's the consumer's worst enemy? Inflation. And what's the cause of inflation? Too much money in circulation and too few goods in production. So what does the Government do? It encourages the farmer to produce, and it discourages the consumer from buying by absorbing all his extra money."

"That's something I've never been able to figure out," I said. "How can you persuade the producer to produce and produce to check inflation, for a public that is saving and saving to check inflation and won't buy his production?"

"Well there you have the whole economic problem in a nutshell," Mr. Blufisch said.

I said that anyway I wouldn't bet a nickel on the future of the consumer; and Mr. Blufisch, smiled rosily in the evening light. "Anybody'd be crazy to bet good money on a rat-race," he said.


This exquisite 18th Century Meissen cup and saucer were made during "the plastic period", known as the most brilliant in Meissen history, when Count von Brühl directed and Kaendler was chief modeller at the factory. Photo courtesy the Royal Ontario Museum.
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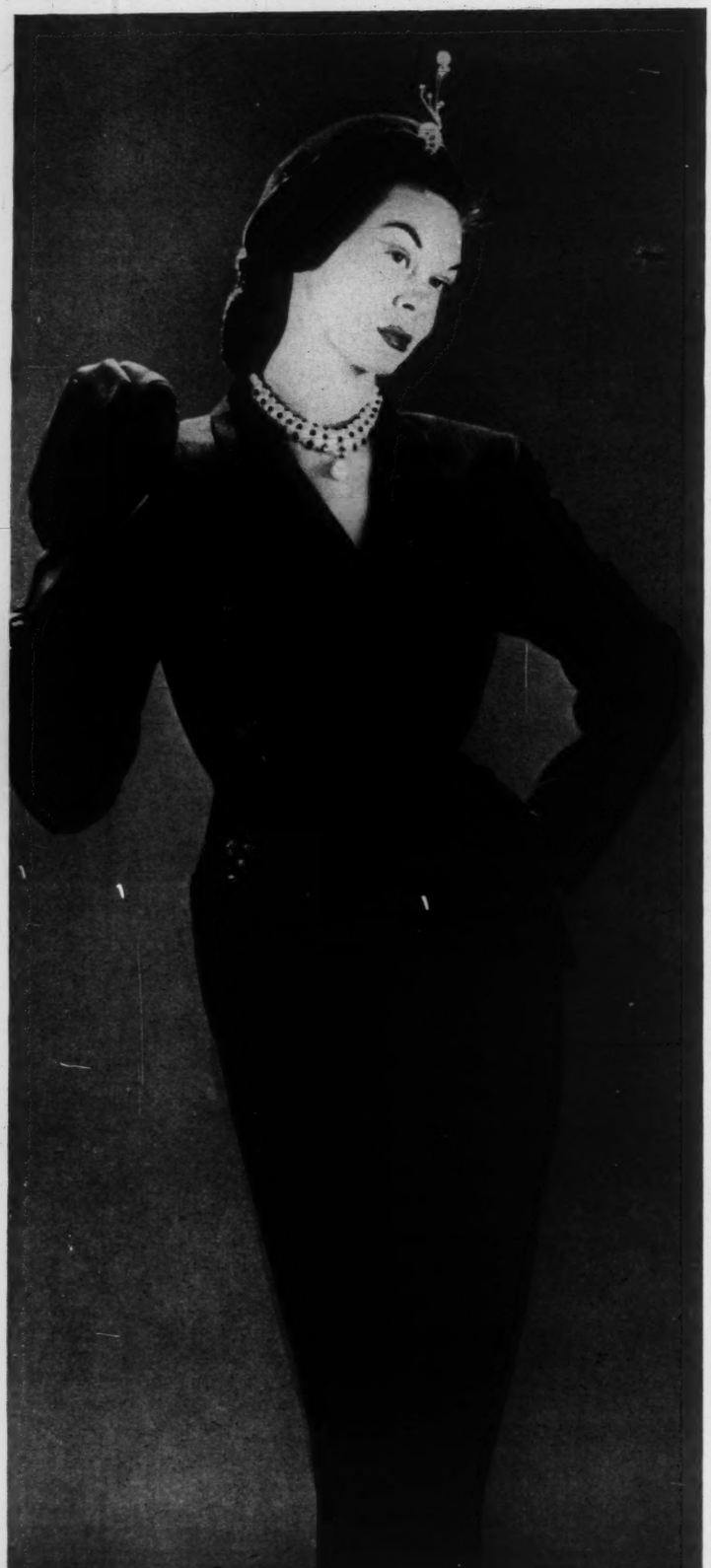

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BRAIN-TEASER

SOMETHING BREWING

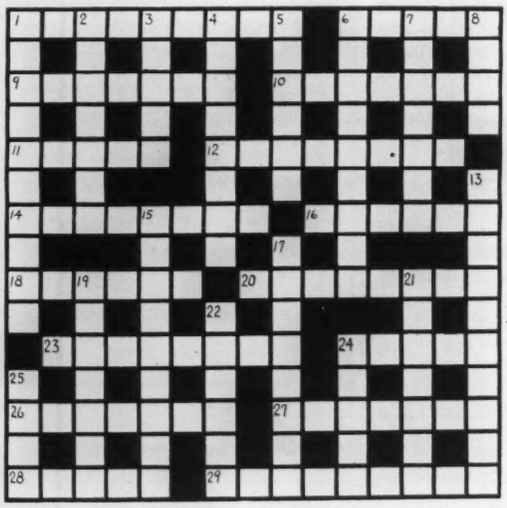
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Drinking song, not for the lone drinker. (3,3,3)
6. Spoil, the 24 across, perhaps. (5)
9. Great at boating. (7)
10. You're working on it! (7)
11. Is the fruit of 12 in a pickle? (5)
12. Is there nourishment in it? True! (8)
14. Scots change 20 after Christmas. (8)
16. It's half bitten, and little enough when it is. (6)
18. Not for the picking. (6)
20. Mother took a pig to a New York wood. (8)
23. This will shock you to death! (4, 4)
24. Set up and left by the tar. (5)
26. But the buffalo shuffled off it. (7)
27. Seat of Empire? (7)
28. We take her in to what place? (5)
29. Rats sauté. (anagram) (9)

DOWN

1. Ejected, by the sound of it, from end to end. (10)
2. Omar, when young, heard doctors and saints doing this. (7)
3. Curses a confused Musketeer. (5)
4. Does he need a coach to instruct him? (8)
5. A broken toy did look a 6 across thing! (6)
6. Hunchback named after the first Sunday after Easter? (9)
7. Usually done on the run. (7)
8. The end of Rumpelstiltzkin. (4)
13. Sets, properties and lines? (10)
15. Long ago they sang in its shade. (5, 4)
17. Condition of Whittier's blessed boy. (8)
19. Destroy in a true manner. (7)
21. Car rug well laid out for U.S.A. diners? (7)
22. Underworld characters? (6)
24. Musical successor to Red Riding Hood. (5)
25. Half spin, and up we go. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Union Jack
6. Saved
9. Waver
10. Activates
11. Slivers
12. Directs
13. Ewers
15. Sidelong
17. Flirting
21. Yards
24. Pompeii
25. Naphtha
27. Detonator
28. Penal
29. Sodas
30. Cold snaps

DOWN

1. Unwashed
2. Invoice
3. Nurse
4. Amasses
5. Katydid
6. Severally
7. Vatican
8. Desist
14. Sergeants
16. Assaults
18. Limited
19. Idiotic 20. Goneril
22. Rotunda 23. Spades
26. Popes (17)

FILMS

PINZA DEBUT: SLOW START

by Mary Lowrey Ross

AFTER Ezio Pinza's success in "South Pacific" it was inevitable that Hollywood should covet him unbearably. Singer Pinza had everything to offer—voice, talent, a commanding style, any amount of middle-aged charm, and tons of ready-made publicity. So eventually he flew off to the Coast and made two pictures—"Mr. Imperium" and "Strictly Dishonorable".

"Mr. Imperium" was temporarily shelved, since it seemed to offer an inadequate introduction of the star to his new public. "Strictly Dishonorable" is also inadequate, though Mr. Pinza himself seems to enjoy every minute of it. He obviously loves being in the movies almost as much as the movies love having him; and from this point of view at least the Pinza contract is probably Hollywood's most satisfactory arrangement since it took over Señor Iturbi.

"Strictly Dishonorable" is a re-make of the stage-success of the Twenties. Though the Preston Sturges comedy has been around a long time—this is its second appearance on the screen—my memory of it was rather vague. There was this wide-eyed Southern miss who set out to beguile a famous lover of women and ended by seducing him into such a state of innocence that he married her. That much I remembered. But how did the Hungarian Countess get into the act?

In its present form it's a long story

—MGM

"STRICTLY DISHONORABLE"

and, I'm afraid, a rather tedious one, involving compromising letters, suits for breach of promise, and threats of annulment. Eventually the Southern ingénue (Janet Leigh) clinches the marriage, but under circumstances that make it necessary for the singer to bed down in the living-room with the bride spending her wedding-night in the bedroom. So while Mr. Pinza dozed blamelessly on the settee, I was able to doze just as blamelessly in a balcony seat, this being a familiar situation that can be trusted to take care of itself.

Janet Leigh is attractive as the Southern heroine, and Ezio Pinza is clearly so delighted to be up there on the screen that one is bound to share his delight to a certain extent. He has plenty of opportunity to sing, and obviously relishes such old-fashioned numbers as "I'll See You in My Dreams" and "Everything I Have Is Yours". The highly contrived situations seem well adapted to his rather operatic style of comedy and he clearly enjoys these too. Still, it should be possible for the Pinza producers to find pieces, even period pieces, that are just as much fun for the audience as they are for the star.

"HE RAN All the Way" is a sort of poor man's "Kind Lady".

In "Kind Lady" the setting was an elegant London home, furnished with Chippendale and hung with El Grecos, and the invader was a cultivated type with a keen eye for period design. In "He Ran All the Way" the hero, John Garfield, is a not-too-bright hoodlum, and the setting, a dreary East-side walk-up, is hung with nothing more inspiriting than damp teatowels. The central situation, however, is exactly the same. A peaceful household is invaded and taken captive by an outlaw spirit, with all the forces of law and retribution held just beyond arm's reach. Since terror doesn't recognize class distinctions, it is a stirring dramatic situation in any setting.

The title "He Ran All the Way" is figurative. After a sprint to escape police, the hero holes up in the flat of the girl he has hurriedly picked up at a swimming pool, and stays there till the end of the story. Once the initial chase is over, nearly everything that happens takes place inside the hero's head, which is almost as dreary and cluttered as the heroine's flat. He wants sanctuary, but he also, after a little moody introspection, wants family affection, and he is ready to extort both at the point of a gun—*e.g.*, the scene where the captive family is threatened with instant death because they grimly decline his turkey dinner in favor of their own Irish stew. Thanks largely to John Garfield's admirable performance, this sequence is sad and funny and entirely valid.

There are fine performances too by Wallace Ford and Selina Royle as the involuntary host and hostess of the terrifying pickup their daughter has brought home. If Shelley Winters is less successful as the daughter, this is to a certain extent the fault of the script. She is supposed to be a witless innocent, starving for the love of a dishonest man. She is also, presumably, a loyal and affectionate daughter. In fact she is not so much a character as a cog in the plot, and she can scarcely be blamed if she gives nothing more than the dutiful performance of a good cog. Some attempt has been made to heighten her forlorn quality by presenting her without makeup, but nothing comes of this. Even without makeup Shelley is obviously a girl capable of commanding all the attention any girl requires. It might have been better if the producer had left the heroine with the face Hollywood gave her and devoted a little intelligent attention to her emotional makeup, a sadly neglected area.

Apart from its romantic involvements "He Ran All the Way" is a good taut melodrama, which works within a rigidly limited compass without any sacrifice of intensity.

"THE DARK MAN" an English murder melodrama involves a pretty actress (Barbara Murray) with a mysterious stranger who is a dangerous killer but not, apparently, a very bright one, in spite of the flattering billing given him by Scotland Yard. The dark man commits an initial murder, then kills the taxi-driver who might have been a witness and presently sets off in pursuit of the heroine who was just cycling by at the time.

Actress Murray seemed so little disturbed by this situation that soon I began to share her composure.

"It's a remembering tree, Billy"

"Just looking at it reminds me of all the good things that have happened here since your Grandma and I stood under this tree and planned our home.

"Your Daddy and your Uncle John used to play here when they were your size. And so did your Mommy when she used to live across the street.

"It's their remembering tree, too. And someday it will be yours. So take good care of it, Billy . . . and when you get older, it will still be here to help you remember good things, too."

★ ★ ★ ★

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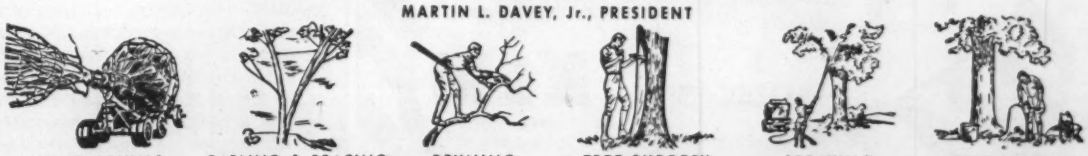

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BOOKS

MAILER'S MURKY MILIEU

BARBARY SHORE—by Norman Mailer—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.50.*

THE current interest in revolutionists is very great, which is natural since there are many of them in all the Western countries and they are very busy preparing a revolution.

True revolutionists, as distinguished from fellow-travellers, have to be capable of committing murder upon suitable occasions; as they not infrequently murder one another they also have to face the prospect of being murdered as well as being jailed. When to these romantic attributes you add the fact that their sexual proclivities are often highly abnormal, you obviously have a milieu which is just right for a novel by the author of "The Naked and the Dead".

A young man who, because of amnesia, has no idea who or what he is finds himself (by a change of lodgings) the confidant of four persons who are apparently (I can only give a guess-work interpretation) a renegade revolutionist, his wife, a secret-service man on his trail, and a girl who regards him as the savior of the world. There is also a three-year-old daughter of the revolutionist and his wife, who plays a more mature part than one might expect. Their conversation, which is both free and voluminous beyond belief, is a good deal reminiscent of Joyce.

The amnesiac, who narrates the story, appears to think that the revolution was ruined by failure to follow the Trotskyite line, and that the world is doomed. Mr. Mailer probably agrees with him, and they may, of course, be right. —*B.K.S.*

NORMAN MAILER

STORY OF LIFE

THE SEA AROUND US—by Rachel L. Carson —*Oxford—$4.00.*

WHEN THE EARTH had cooled enough, the miles-thick clouds of vapor began to condense. For countless centuries it rained, filling the wrinkles of the unstable land with pools and rivulets of water. And so the seas were born. Almost as old as the earth itself, advancing and receding over the land, the oceans shaped the contours of the modern world; in their rich, mineral-laden waters atoms of carbon, sulphur, potassium and calcium united to form the first molecules of protoplasm—the beginning of life.

The story of the sea is the story of life on the planet. The sun-warmed surface of the sea teemed with life when the scorched land was still a desert; every living thing on earth had its origins in the sea.

In "The Sea Around Us" Rachel Carson writes of the oceans with the precision of a scientist, the vision of a poet and the wide-eyed wonder of an adventure-loving child. Professionally, she holds title of Editor-in-Chief of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, a position which presumably calls for a nice combination of scientific knowledge and literary skill. Miss Carson has them both and she employs them in perfect harmony.

She begins her story with the birth of the sea (perhaps two billion years ago) and its restless surging over the earth from Ice-age to Ice-age, drowning continents and levelling mountains. She describes the ocean floor (submarine peaks as tall as Everest, valleys of sediment two miles thick); the ocean surface with its waves and tides and currents that keep the waters of the sea forever in motion around the world and establish the climates of maritime nations; the creatures of the sea, from the invisible micro-organisms that abound in their trillions to the killer-whales and giant squid, all engaged in the unending struggle to eat and not be eaten.

The last part of the book deals with the economic importance of the sea as fishing-ground, highway, source of food and mineral wealth (a cubic mile of sea-water contains $93,000,000 in gold and $8,500,000 in silver, but no one has found out how to extract it profitably!)

"The Seas Around Us" is an encyclopedia, a biography, a history, an adventure-story as exciting as anything in modern fiction. Readers who followed the *New Yorker's* profile of the sea will find plenty of new material in the book—all of it entertaining. —*J.L.W.*

ON FLEET STREET

THE PAPER PALACE—by Robert Harling—*Clarke, Irwin—$2.25.*

LORD BEAVERBROOK, hardly disguised as "The Baron", is the central character in Robert Harling's new newspaper novel. But at no point does the author admit that his strongest character is drawn from life; he even goes to the protective length to have Beaverbrook and his editor, Arthur Christiansen, appear under their own names as background individuals.

Unfortunately what starts out to be a provocative picture of Fleet street gets lost in mystery, and what should have been an excellent novel, ends as a murderless whodunit.

But before good factual description gets involved in fictitious plot, "The Baron" and his editor are seen in action, building daily on Fleet street a four-page miracle shrewdly calculated to interest millions of readers. Anything that a mere couple of hundred thousand people would enjoy is tossed aside. "The Baron" is interested only in the masses.

The Fleet street so brightly painted has a strong aroma of Hearst but the operation is more efficient, more brilliant in its mass appeal than the founder of yellow journalism ever achieved.

With his puckish sense of humor Beaverbrook himself might enjoy the first part of The Paper Palace. The story, however, then goes on to uncover a wholly fictitious blackmail episode of a generation ago; all character resemblance ends and the feeling of credulity so strongly built up in the beginning, is snapped.—*R.A.F.*

TOMORROW'S PRIZE

RETURN TO PARADISE—by James A. Michener —*Random House—$4.50.*

THE VIVID memories of the vibrant stories in "Tales of the South Pacific" greet this new book with some trepidation. Then we lived with the young, the brave and the carefree in the high drama of a background of global war. Now we walk with the author in the wake of war, where sorrow and ugliness smolder in the ruins and mingle with the hopes and fears of the upbuilding. We see the storied isles from a new viewpoint and move on to arresting impressions of Australia and New Zealand.

Tahiti, the Paumotas, Guadalcanal and New Guinea are seen, with other areas, as outposts of strategic importance to the lands that border the mighty ocean. The struggle for Pacific control is the great prize of tomorrow. To the importance of this, America awakens slowly.

Asia is on the march in the islands and the influence of white government on its peoples will be a determining factor on the future. Those prone to deride the British system, with its basic concept of life as a duty, would do well to ponder this American observer's remarks on the Solomon Islands.

"Bougainville, New Britain, New Ireland and New Guinea are better islands in every respect than the Solomons. Their natives are more susceptible to development. But those islands have been governed first by the brutal Germans and next by the confused Australians. When war broke these German - Australian - trained natives killed missionaries, betrayed coast-watchers and sold American pilots to Jap soldiers who beheaded them.

"On British islands not one white man was betrayed. Not one. The fidelity of the Solomon Islanders was unbelievable. Hundreds of Americans live today because these brave savages fished them from the sea, led them through Jap lines and carried them in their canoes to safety. The brave Sergeant Vouza is typical. Tortured and used by the Japs for bayonet practice while he was lashed to a tree he received some twenty stabs and fainted. By a miracle he lived and was cut down by friends. 'What did you think?' they asked. 'I thought it was my duty,' he said."

Yet with all his deeper purpose or perhaps despite it, James Michener, gifted story-teller that he is, maintains a great tradition. He gives us once again the thrall of the lost and lovely isles which have always captivated our hearts and our imaginations. Carefree natives live, love and laugh on the sun-drenched beaches of the atolls and the white man moves among them as trader, preacher, beachcomber or as representative of aloof officialdom, alien as of old. —*W.S.*

JANE-DICKENS

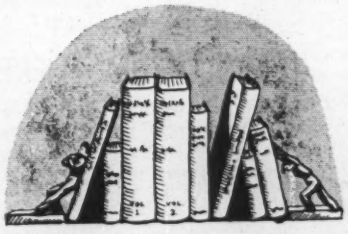
HANGSAMAN—by Shirley Jackson — *Clarke, Irwin,—$3.75.*

THE AUTHOR of "The Lottery", a collection of short stories whose title piece is on its way to being a classic in restrained horror, writes a sensitive and penetrating novel about a seventeen-year-old girl. Miss Jackson's treatment of adolescence differs from J. D. Salinger's (the other writer currently dealing with the terrifying decade) in that her protagonist, Natalie Waite, is a much more specialized child than Salinger's Holden Caulfield. She is the daughter of a semi-successful writer for the high-brow journals and of a mother, helplessly and hopelessly neurotic.

Most of the book deals with the failure of this inadequate background to assist Natalie in coping with the problems of her first year of college. The college itself is no help either: it is one of those extremely advanced girls' colleges where "creative activity" and "free expression" are stressed. Miss Jackson writes in an almost Dickensian vein of hilarious satire on the school as well as catching with a pitiless and true pen, the unbelievable cruelty of girls at the vicious age. Her portraiture of Natalie's schoolmates and of her professors, chiefly the handsome English instructor married to a dipsomaniac, carries a merciless humor.

An easy generalization is to say that a short-story writer's novel must be episodic because of the different techniques required by each medium. Yet that seems to be what happens to "Hangsaman". Miss Jackson's writing is so concentrated and so pure in short bursts that isolated scenes seem to come across much more strongly than the work does as a whole. The book divides into virtually five or six sections, not all of which are equally sustained. However, the non-sustained passages only suffer by the dazzling brilliance, the *exactness*, of the best.

Miss Jackson's style is at times Austenian and she inherits Jane's ability to gain the greatest possible effect with the least use of words, at the same time suggesting richness, not spareness. Altogether a highly entertaining novel. —*M.B.*



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BUSINESS FRONT

The Bumper Wheat Crop Brings Problems

by Michael Young

LAST YEAR'S jubilation on the prairies over the prospect of a bumper wheat crop was cut short by frost. This year, although another bumper crop is expected (see *Cover*), something else has checked the jubilation even before it got properly started.

They are estimating now that Canada will harvest a record wheat crop of 582 million bushels, but, at the same time, authorities are wondering how they are going to handle it. A combination of events has produced, as far as wheat is concerned, a housing shortage and a transport bottleneck. These twin problems have transport and wheat marketing people working overtime.

The 1949-'50 crop, though hit by frost, was a big one, and the harvest was late. Movement of the prairie crop was months behind previous years' schedules. Feed grains, for instance, which are normally on their way to eastern Canada during the fall, didn't get underway until spring this year.

As a result of the late harvest, Canada ended the crop year (July 31) with about 170 million bushels of wheat still in elevators or farm granaries, and about 17 million bushels of it in transit in Canada. In addition there were about 150 million bushels of other grains in storage.

With a 582 million bushel wheat crop coming up, this poses quite a problem even without transport trouble. In Saskatchewan, for instance, there are some 28 million bushels of last year's crop still in storage in pool elevators. This leaves a total working space in the Saskatchewan system of about 22 million bushels. It's expected the Province's harvest will top the 300 million bushel mark this year, and in September the grain will be ready to move into the elevators at a rate of 3 million bushels a day.

We've had heavier carry-overs, of course. The Canadian average for wheat during the 1941-1950 period was some 256 million bushels, and a record was achieved in 1943 when the wheat carry-over totalled 594 million bushels. What adds to the trouble this year, however, is the combination of a large carry-over, the upcoming bumper crop, and a transport bottleneck.

Deployment of freight cars is causing some of the transport trouble, but the biggest difficulty is in Great Lakes shipping. There is a dual demand on that—iron ore and grain—and not enough shipping to meet both demands. It will be hard to decide, moreover, which should have priority once the big grain movement begins. The steel shortage will become worse if many iron-ore-carrying vessels are diverted to carry grain, at the same time avoidance of congestion in inland elevators and on farms will depend on there being a good supply of vessels to move the grain through the lakes.

A Dozen Round Trips

On the Upper Lakes there are 61 vessels that can be used to carry wheat. Altogether they can take 18¼ million bushels a trip. Put Canada's export at 230 million bushels: some of this will go through Vancouver and some through Churchill, but most of it will go through the Lakes. This shipment alone would mean probably a dozen round trips for all the vessels *if* they were all used for grain. On the Lower Lakes, there are 103 vessels capable of carrying wheat; they have a capacity of 11½ million bushels altogether.

The catch is, all these "utility" vessels can also carry coal and iron ore, and are very much in demand for that purpose. In fact, last May, when the U.S. Defence Transportation Agency asked Congress to pass legislation permitting Canadian vessels to carry grain as well as iron ore between U.S. ports, some Congressmen objected vigorously in spite of the grain-shipping problem the States was facing. The Congressmen felt the ships were better used carrying iron ore.

From a Canadian point of view, the position may be different. Last Spring the Canadian grain marketing picture was lopsided too. Inland elevators were plugged, while elevators at the ports were hard put to supply waiting ocean freighters. To overcome that problem, shipping companies on the Lakes diverted some vessels from the carrying of iron and coal to the transport of grain. This meant a loss in net revenue to them as shorter trips and easier loading and unloading make iron and coal more profitable cargoes.

Delicate Balance

The same technique could be used again either on a voluntary basis or by a transport controller. But it would be a delicate job to strike a balance between the need to move grain and the need for steel. Meeting both needs depends to a large extent upon the Great Lakes ships.

With a 582 million bushel crop coming up, however, even if a balance is struck, there will be a big storage problem. A crop that size will come into the elevators faster than the transport facilities could carry it away. So even if Deputy Transport Minister J. C. Lessard and his committee of railway and shipping people do work out a formula to keep the grain moving steadily, more storage space will be necessary.

There's a 500-million-bushel capacity in Canada's licensed elevators, but well over half of it is occupied, so the farmers' bushel-per-acre-seeded quota for delivery to the elevators is likely to leave them with quite a storage problem. They can take comfort from the fact that the huge 1943 carryover was handled with a minimum of spoilage, but it's throwing a wet blanket on jubilation over the bumper crop prospects all the same.

—Capital Pr...

TRANSPORT MINISTER Chevrier's de... ment will have urgent shipping prob...

—CP

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE is a busy place as the season's trading begins. This year's crop may be the heaviest on record in the history of Western Canada.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

ANOTHER PRICE INCREASE?

NEW PRESSURE on recently-increased newsprint prices is seen as the result of a wage increase for 20,000 bush workers granted by 19 leading Ontario pulp and paper companies and timber operators. The new agreement, effective Sept. 1, provides for an average increase of 14½ per cent in take-home pay and a union-shop contract, the first in Canada's logging industry outside of Newfoundland.

Hon. Earl Rowe, President of Great Lakes Paper Co. and spokesman for the participating companies, said the new increase, coupled with the wage increases granted mill employees last May and the new Ontario stumpage rate increase, posed a new problem in costs. "I know," he said, "that the individual companies will have to make careful studies and effect economies to prevent, if at all possible, an increase in the end-product cost."

HOLD ON THERE

CLARIFICATION of a previously indicated Government policy concerning the sale of natural gas in Saskatchewan has been made by Provincial Treasurer C. M. Fines.

The essence of this policy is that no private companies will be allowed to sell natural gas directly to the consumer, if substantial gas finds are made in the Province. The distribution will be controlled by the Provincial Government either directly or through franchises to municipalities.

This will involve the construction of gas pipelines by the province to serve towns and cities.

CAUTIOUS HOPE

THERE'S not too much official concern over Canada's $340 million trade deficit during the first six months of the year. The spectacular inflow of U.S. investment dollars has put our gold and U.S. dollar reserves in a strong position. Meanwhile, officials are hopeful that the anti-inflation fiscal policy will trim down the foreign buying spree we've been on. They've found some encouragement in the trend of Canadian imports, but they are not making any predictions yet: the encouraging trend covers just two months.

We have been importing a lot more, month by month, during the first half of 1951 than we did in the like period

CONTINUED ON PAGE 39

BUSINESS ANGLE

A BOND AGAINST FRAUD?

by P. M. Richards

ONE OF the members of the Ontario legislative committee on crime has suggested that broker dealers be required to post a bond securing stock purchasers against loss by fraud. Other committee members thought it was a good idea. But the big difficulty, in most cases, is to be able to prove fraud. It is not fraudulent to suggest that a new mine or oil promotion may turn out to be a big winner and eventually pay big dividends. Why shouldn't a promoter be optimistic and be allowed to communicate that optimism to others? Canada needs and usually rewards honest optimism.

Fraud lies in making positive misstatements of fact about a property or the stock offering, about for example the location of the property, the amount of exploratory or development work done, the results of that work, about whether or not the stock is listed on a reputable stock exchange, and whether or not the proceeds from the immediate sale of stock will go into development of the property, etc.

Should the Government of Ontario seek to insure stock purchasers against fraud—or to prevent fraud?

Much of the sales literature sent out by the "vicious fringe" element of securities dealers is easily recognizable as being open to suspicion; the statements made are often about as subtle as those of the old medicine man at the country fair. In many cases the victims' cupidity is probably largely responsible for their losses. Even so, it is plain that Ontario should not license, and continue to license, securities dealers and salesmen who practise deliberate misrepresentation.

Catch Your Hare

Of course it does not willingly do so. But in attempting to act judicially it runs into many difficulties. Its powers are often inadequate for the case before it; a dealer whose licence has been cancelled may thereafter operate as a middleman or "underwriter" through "front" men; an offering which accords with Ontario requirements may infringe the regulations of another province or state where solicitation is also made.

However, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the federal regulatory body which has been complaining bitterly of failure by the Ontario Securities Commission to suppress fraud in solicitations across the border, has repeatedly insisted that its complaints do not refer to purely technical infractions of SEC regulations but to deliberate misrepresentation.

The SEC refused to send representatives to appear before the Ontario legislative committee on crime, but wrote an 8,000-word letter (read into evidence by Ontario Attorney-General Porter) outlining its position and citing examples of stock racketeering in the U.S. by Ontario operators. The letter's main point was that while criminal laws on both sides of the border have kept up with developments in securities frauds, treaties between the two countries covering international action have not kept pace. The SEC wants securities frauds to be made extraditable offences. Ottawa so far has not agreed to this.

Both the SEC and the Ontario Securities Commission make countercharges of lack of cooperation. The SEC says Ontario permits persistent offenders to stay in business, at least so long as they operate on U.S. victims. The Ontario Securities Commission says the SEC is difficult to do business with and instead of being generally cooperative confines itself to demanding extradition of Canadian offenders. The SEC points to the fact that over the past fifteen years no less than $59,053 million of securities have been given registration under its regulations, including $1,102 million of Canadian issues. Of the latter, $119,778,596 represented mining and oil issues. The SEC letter to the Ontario legislative committee commented: "This barely supports the (Canadian) criticism that our registration requirements are a bar to securities offerings."

"Red Herring" Issues

The SEC letter, signed by Commissioner Richard B. McEntire, said that Canadian statements before the Ontario committee that it was difficult to comply with SEC regulations "are in a very real sense 'red herring' issues, for it is easily demonstrable that the evil that concerns us is fraud, not registration. If the fraudulent sellers are put out of business, we think no one will remain who would consider wilfully violating our laws. I am constrained to note that no matter how onerous our registration laws may seem to Canadians, they remain the law of the United States applicable not only to your own citizens but equally to anyone else who would do business here. I know of no U.S. securities regulator who would provide any comfort, active or passive, to a resident of this country, who, because he disliked your securities laws, proposed to offer securities in Canada without complying with the regulations imposed in each and every province in which his offering was effected."

Mr. McEntire makes a good point. Yes, the evil that concerns us is primarily fraud. Stock-selling fraud has persisted in Toronto for many years, swelling in volume whenever the public was especially interested in speculative stocks. The people of Ontario want it stopped—now. It's shameful in itself, and it's doing a lot of harm to legitimate Canadian development.

Stopping it is not easy. Proof of fraud is usually difficult to establish, but enlargement of the powers and staff of the Ontario Securities Commission would help. Putting convicted crooks in jail instead of merely fining them would be a deterrent to others. Genuinely wholehearted cooperation

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with the SEC and other bodies, provincial and state, in the exchanging of information and experience and in the mutual tightening of regulations would undoubtedly do much to clean up the situation.

Positive action is wanted, something more than the passive step of requiring dealers to post a bond against fraud. Actually, is such a bond practicable? How would liability under it be established? Presumably as the result of a court judgment. And presumably each and every complainant would have to take individual action. In any case, it might be "anti-social" to let the public believe it was guaranteed against loss by fraud. If done in this kind of securities-selling, why not with racetrack betting too? This proposal is attractive to some ears because it sounds like an easily-taken step that might make the public believe something effective had been done. But much more than this is wanted.

IMPRESSIVE SHOW

ON MY first visit to this year's Canadian National Exhibition, I decided to look at Ontario Hydro's show—and then spent all the time I had there. It is truly impressive, because it shows not only Hydro's achievements but its very interesting potentialities.

In the Electrical Building is a working model, 25 feet wide and 10 high, of the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara. On each side of the model, machines show colored slides illustrating progress in the construction of the $157 million Niagara generating station No. 2 which by 1955 is scheduled to deliver 600,000 horsepower to help meet Ontario's pyramiding demands for power.

An animated model of the Niagara Falls area depicts the shafts leading down to the 5½-mile tunnel and the course of the tunnel under the City of Niagara Falls.

Another display directs attention to the frequency standardization program now proceeding in a 12,000-square-mile area in Southwestern Ontario where the present 25-cycle frequency is being replaced by 60 cycle. The exhibit comprises a night scene in a typical community.

A pictorial exhibit shows how the cost of living has risen since 1939 to date and how the cost of power supplied to the people of Ontario by Hydro has decreased during the same period.

The achievements of Hydro in the field of rural electrification are recorded by means of story-telling pictures and information plaques. Today the commission is serving 302,771 rural customers as compared with 144,000 at the beginning of 1945. Twelve "shadow boxes", each measuring eight feet by five feet, show 32 colored pictures of Hydro's generating stations throughout the province.

Ontario Hydro's exhibit in the Ontario Government Building shows the generation, transformation, transmission and distribution of power.

In the Government Building, visitors can study the much-discussed St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Projects. Hydro's exhibit features a scale model, 50 feet by 12, portraying all the salient features.

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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1951, payable on October 15, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1951 and a special dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share was declared payable on October 15, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

H. J. FARNAN,
Secretary.

SURVEYS

HE PROBES CANADIAN MINDS

by Alex Hasley

BIG (six feet, 200 pounds) genial Walter Elliott, founder and president of the Elliott-Haynes Limited market research organization, is one man who concentrates on what goes on in the minds of his fellow Canadians.

"Our head office," Elliott says, "is like a giant switchboard with a line into every community in Canada. Our 2,000 interviewers ask close to 20 million questions each year among more than a million and a half Canadians."

Elliott-Haynes radio rating is to Canada what the Hooper rating and others are to the trade in the United States. It forms the basis for much of the buying and selling of radio time in this country and besides tallying the popularity of programs serves a number of purposes. One radio sponsor, for example, advertising a product designed primarily for women over the age of 35 was dissatisfied. When he got the results of a survey he had his answer: his program was appealing to the under-thirties—in short, he wasn't reaching his market at all.

The twice yearly Pantry Poll determines what items consumers are buying and which brands are highest in favour. Improvements in products—changes in packaging—alterations in prices—all have been results of this poll.

Born in Montreal on October 1, 1910, Walter Elliott (he never uses the Edward) graduated from Loyola College in the depths of the depression. With no takers for a young fellow with a BA degree, he decided to spend that summer of 1931 as a Canada Steamship Lines purser. He reported on June 30th for duty on the *S.S. Saguenay* to learn that she had sunk at Sorel that morning.

By July 5 Walter had a job with the Retail Credit Company. When he told his mother she pointed out how fortunate he was in those difficult and trying days. He agreed but insisted that he wouldn't work for anybody more than five years because he intended to have a business of his own.

One day he was called to the manager's office where he found the staff assembled. The manager placed an emblem on his lapel. Walter saw that the calendar showed July 5 and he realized that it marked his *fifth* anniversary with the Company. That night he wrote out his resignation. The next morning he handed it to an astonished and protesting manager.

Even in 1936 the Canadian economy hadn't recovered sufficiently to provide jobs for everyone, let alone opportunities, it would seem, for new, one-man enterprises. Walter, however, felt that he had enough saved to see him through the balance of the summer and decided to play golf.

Playing one of Montreal's pay-as-you-play courses, he frequently picked up a game with a young NHL star, Paul Haynes. Paul offered him a stake of $500 which he gratefully accepted to found Elliott-Haynes Limited. Now Elliott-Haynes Limited is not only the parent company to three other Canadian companies but also has a subsidiary in the U.S.

Located since 1945 (when he bought out Haynes' interest) in Toronto, Elliott's headquarters house Publications Surveys Limited, Radiotime Limited and Photo-facts Limited. His American company, Radiotime Inc., is in Chicago. The latter and his branches in Montreal and Vancouver are linked with the Toronto head office by teletype.

But marketing research — such as determining the consumer's reaction to changes in packaging—locating potential sales areas—ascertaining consumer reactions to price changes—is still the main concern of the E-H organization.

—Pringle & Booth

WALTER ELLIOTT started on a shoestring, built his market research business up until he now has almost 2,000 part-time workers on his payroll, asking questions.

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B-A OIL APPOINTMENTS

W. K. WHITEFORD

The Directors of The British American Oil Company Limited, at a Board Meeting held on August 17, elected William K. Whiteford Chairman of the Board and Ole Berg, Jr. President of the Company.

Mr. Whiteford became President of B-A in 1943 and succeeds the late A. L. Ellsworth as Chairman of the Board. *

OLE BERG, JR.

Mr. Berg has devoted his entire career to the petroleum industry and has had wide experience in both Canadian and U.S. operations. Since coming to B-A as Vice-President and Assistant to the President, Mr. Berg more recently has been Vice-President in Charge of Marketing. He was appointed a Director in 1948. *

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY REQUIRED

by the University of Toronto Alumni Association. Duties include supervision of the Executive Office of the Association and organization of graduates in groups and branches. Preference will be given to a graduate of the University of Toronto. Reply giving full details and starting salary expected to

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U.K. BUSINESS

EUROPE IS COAL-SHORT

by John L. Marston

IT IS ironical that the recovery of western Europe's industry since the war has increased the area's dependence on external sources of solid fuel. Consumption of coal and coke has expanded more than supplies, so that imports, particularly from America, are becoming a permanent feature of Europe's winter trade. Plans are being made already for importing substantial tonnages for the coming winter, for the deficiency may otherwise be large enough to cause widespread local crises.

Even in the current quarter, July-September, Europe will have a deficit of 9 million tons of coal and 2 million tons of coke, according to estimates of the Economic Commission for Europe. These figures are alarming, not only because they are large in themselves but also because they are in excess of the capacity of the American ports to export coal to Europe. In this connection the coke can be ignored, as America does not export it. Even so, available capacity seems to be 1-2 million tons less than the requirement.

No Supplies

Coke may prove to be a worse problem than coal, for the needed supplies do not seem to be available anywhere, whether they could be transported or not. The iron and steel industries have worries enough with shortages of ore and scrap, without a deficiency of coke. They are urging that metallurgical coke shall receive priority over domestic coke.

Already in Britain domestic coke has been put back on the ration. But in Scandinavia, where central heating is further developed than in Britain, liberal supplies of domestic coke must be maintained or the space-heating system breaks down—with dire effects on health and morale.

The main cause of all the trouble is the shortage of British exports of coal and coke, which are essential to the fuel supplies of continental Europe. The British National Coal Board has been cautious in accepting export commitments, but, even so, the Board and the Ministry of Fuel are confronted this autumn with the choice between maintaining exports at the agreed rates and risking a fuel crisis at home due to inadequate stockbuilding.

It is a question where the shortage shall be focussed; and naturally Britain, which will probably have again to pay fancy prices for American coal while releasing her own coal to the Continent, is inclined to put her own needs first.

The supply position has been confused in the postwar years by the abnormal condition of Germany, the Continent's biggest producer. At the beginning of the peace both production and consumption of German coal had been heavily reduced. Production made a reasonably rapid recovery, and the occupying powers required that the main beneficiaries of the recovery should be the foreign consumers of German coal.

The deficiency of British exports was not, therefore, as serious as the export figures—trivial by pre-war standards—would suggest; particularly as Poland was also in the export market on a substantial scale. But German industry also has been reviving; the Germans want their own coal and coke and bitterly resent the export policy forced upon them.

The best solution of Europe's fuel problem is a big expansion of output from the British mines. The coal mines have been for years losing workers to more congenial occupations, and there is no acceptable way of attracting the men back.

LETTERS

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION

RE THE article by Ed Bantey in July 31 issue, I FEEL a correction is in order.

The continuous repetition of such easy terms as "red-line", "red stronghold", "communist-dominated", etc., is comfortable protection for the lazy and well-fed; but your reputation would be better maintained by putting away the scissors and paste-pot and actually finding out what is going on.

For example, you refer to the "long records as party-liners" of our Organizers Charles Lipton and Val Bjarnason; but somehow you could not print that those "records" were earned in part by joining the Army as privates, going overseas for the invasion of Europe, decorations for bravery under fire, and ending with Lipton holding the rank of Captain and Bjarnason acting-Major in the Tank Corps.

You loosely state that our delegates were barred from trade union conventions—a falsehood, but that is minor. You go on, with complete disregard for facts, to state that our journal, *UTW News*, carries "a regular stream of Communist propaganda", when even a cursory examination would show that it is devoted 99 per cent to reportage of negotiations and organization in our industry.

A particularly scandalous slander is your flat statement that "records showed that the local's funds had been used to support the election of Fred Rose"—an absolute lie! What records? What nonsense! We have never, directly or indirectly, spent a cent to support any political candidate. Surely a retraction is in order for that!

You state, referring to Beaucage, "His refusal to renew his membership (in the LPP) brought prompt action. Beaucage was fired." Aside from the fact that it is untrue that any organizer or any member of ours is required to join any political party, let me draw your attention to the fact that Beaucage himself claims he left the LPP in 1947, and yet was only fired in 1950. Is that your reporter's idea of "prompt action"? Had he wanted to get the facts, I would readily have shown copies of the auditors' report on finances under Beaucage's administration that brought about his dismissal. Three thousand Dominion Textile employees in Montreal by secret ballot vote administered by the Quebec Government made their decision to support our leadership after eight months of unremitting campaign propaganda with millions of words attacking us. The Barons and Beaucages and all the rest of that stuff were thrown out. Is democracy not good enough for the SATURDAY NIGHT now?

The simple fact of the matter is that ours is a thoroughly democratic organization that fights hard for the welfare of its membership. That we have made enemies amongst the textile employers who for many years maintained conditions of extreme exploitation in our industry should not be surprising. That the SATURDAY NIGHT should lend itself to the scurrilous campaign against us, however, is not worthy of a responsible journal.

Montreal, Que. R. KENT ROWLEY
Canadian Director,
United Textile Workers
of America.

CANADIAN COMMITTEE on Atmospheric Pollution in Canada was set up to study the problem of smoke abatement (See Page 11) on a nation-wide level.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 34

of 1950. The increase over 1950 rose sharply during April ($161 million higher than in the same month last year.) Encouraging signs appear in the months following: May 1951 imports were about $115 million above those of May 1950, and the increase for June dropped to about $78 million. If the anti-inflation fiscal policy is responsible for this trend (which is the reverse of the 1950 compared with 1949 trend), it will continue. In any event, the healthy gold and U.S. dollar reserves will back up the foreign exchange people while they wait for the slow-it-down fiscal policy to really dig its heels in.

ANOTHER MEMBER

POWELL RIVER Co., Ltd., newsprint producers, has bought the BC Manufacturing Co. Ltd., and associated companies, in another major lumber merger in BC. The associated companies include Westminster Shook Mills, Maple Ridge Lumber Co., and Salmon River Logging Co.

The deal, said officials, was designed to give complete utilization of logs, the waste from sawmills going to Powell River pulp operations. Perhaps the most immediate result is that Powell River won't need to worry about its thinning log supply, cut down by the general forest closure due to the drought. The acquired companies have a backlog of logs on hand, enough to keep Powell River going to the end of the year.

No price was mentioned in the Powell River Co. release on the deal.

MORE OUTLETS

INCREASING importance of Canadian oil to the U.S. was illustrated recently by the announcement of the building of two refineries, one at the end of the Superior, Wisconsin, pipeline from the Canadian west, the other in Sarnia, centre of Canada's petrochemical industry.

International Refineries Inc., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, is building a $7 million refinery near Superior, with a capacity of 11,500 barrels daily, adjoining the pipe line. The company has signed a contract with Imperial Oil.

The Sarnia refinery, to cost $10 million, will be built by Sun Oil Co., the company's first Canadian refinery. It will also get its oil via pipe line, transported by Imperial Oil tankers from Superior. The refining capacity will be 10,000 to 15,000 barrels daily.

BRIGHTER PICTURE

GOOD NEWS for Canadian industries such as newsprint producers, who are big sulphur users, was the announcement of a new sulphur find in Mississippi, which should do much to alleviate the world shortage. Canada, as well as other countries, has been facing a serious sulphur shortage as supplies dwindled in the U.S., its chief source of supply.

The new find, of a type easy and inexpensive to process, was discovered during a search for oil, and will be developed by the Freeport Sulphur Co., which plans to build a plant to cost $10 million to $15 million, as soon as it can get permission from Washington.

Dr. James Boyd, U.S. Director of the Bureau of Mines, who also heads the Defence Minerals Administration of the Department of Interior, sees the new find clearing up the sulphur deficit "before the end of 1953."

However, the deposit is expected to provide only 500,000 tons a year, while current world needs in excess of supply are about a million tons a year, and there is a growing demand for sulphur for such essential defence production as explosives, steel and rubber. But the new find, once production began, would cut down on the depletion of U.S. stockpiles, of which it used 241,000 tons during the last year.

■ New President of Canadian Vickers Ltd. is J. Edouard LaBelle, who steps into the post vacated by T. R. McLagan, now heading Canada Steamship Lines. Other appointments recently announced by Canadian Vickers' Board of Directors—R. K. Thoman, Vice-President, engineering division; G. Agar, Vice-President and Executive Engineer; R. Lowery, Vice-President, marine division, and J. Mossop, Vice-President, finance.

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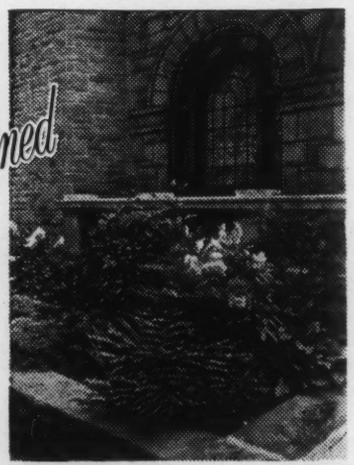

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DON'T HIDE FACTS

BECAUSE a doctor knew one of his patients was a worrier, he did not tell him when he found that he was suffering from a serious heart disease. He feared that he would worry himself into an attack. Later the patient applied for and got a $5,000 life insurance policy, but in the application he failed to mention his visits to the doctor. When, six months after the policy was issued the patient had a serious heart attack, the insurance company learned of his condition and set aside the policy.

When you apply for life insurance, the law states that you must disclose every fact which has a bearing on the contract. A policy may be voided, not only by fraud but also by the concealment or misrepresentation of a material fact whether or not it caused, or was in any way connected with the death of the insured. The test of whether or not the fact is material is simple. If the matter concealed or misrepresented would have influenced the insurance company to decline the risk or to stipulate a higher premium, the fact is material.

Certainly in the case cited the insurance company would never have issued the policy if it had known of his heart condition. If the patient had mentioned in the application that he had consulted a doctor, the insurance company could have checked further as to his condition.

However, the law also provides that statements made in the application for life insurance are not contestable after two years. Therefore if the insurance company had not learned the patient's heart condition until more than two years after he had taken out the insurance, his policy could not have been set aside.

This incontestable clause does not alter the fact that a policy is void in event of any fraudulent statement. Thus if the patient had known of his heart condition and had deliberately lied as to his health when he applied for the insurance, the company could refuse to pay a claim at any time.

Facts other than health may be considered to be material. One policy was set aside because the policyholder had failed to tell on his application that he had been refused insurance by several companies. "This is a material concealment", ruled the court.

The age of the person to be insured is not considered to be a material fact. But it will not pay you to misrepresent your age. For example, if you understate your age the insurance money is reduced to the amount which would have been payable in respect of the premium at the correct age. Suppose you take out a 20-pay life policy for $10,000 and you give your age as 30 when in reality it is 35. If the premium at age 30 is $34 per thousand, and at age 35 it is $38, you would save $40 a year for 20 years or $800 in all. But your beneficiary would get only 34/38ths of $10,000 or about $8,950, or $1,050 less than the $10,000 principal sum and you would lose about $250 by your mistake.

—*L. D. Millar*

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE Ltd. FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE CASUALTY
TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

"Phew!" and "Pooh!"

This is a picture of things as they may be when suits impregnated with aluminum (the process has been patented) keep wearers at least 12° cooler in summer, warmer in winter.

There seems to be no end to the uses of aluminum. New ones pop up every day. Its ability to reflect heat is only one of a dozen reasons for aluminum's zooming popularity. To keep up with the demand, we are at present busy building new dams, powerhouses and smelters for Canada and the free world. Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. (Alcan).

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of October, 1951 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1951.

Montreal, Aug. 22, 1951. S. C. Scadding, Secretary

BARYMIN COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on September 15th, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 31st, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN, Sec.-Treasurer.

August 20th, 1951.

The Canadian Army Active Force

offers

SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONS

The Canadian Army Active Force will accept men with the necessary qualifications for short service commissions as officers of the Canadian Army.

This applies to men who are in the following categories:-

Veteran Officers

Members or Ex-members of University Contingents C.O.T.C.

Graduates of Command Contingents Six Months Course

High School Graduates on Direct Entry

Minimum education required:

Junior Matriculation.

Length of Short Service Commission

Candidates may apply for a 3-, 4- or 5-year commission at their option. Short Service Commission Officers will be considered for permanent Active Force Commissions upon completion of their term of service.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Pay and Allowances will be the same as for Officers holding permanent commissions.

Gratuity

A gratuity of one month's pay and allowances for each year of service will be paid to officers who are not granted permanent commissions at the end of the Short Service term.

Uniform Allowances

Officers appointed to Short Service Commissions in the Canadian Army Active Force will be given an adequate outfit allowance.

FOR FULL DETAILS

Apply to the nearest Army Personnel Depot

A Vice-President Comes to Dinner

His favorite dinner is always hot in the oven when Jim visits home. Not because he occupies a high place in the business world but because he occupies a high place, too, in the hearts of his parents . . . a son whose success is their success . . . whose steady character rewards them for all the care and training they gave him in his youth.

There are many, many Jims in Canada . . . men of every rank and calling . . . each owing much of his progress to a good home . . . and to the guidance given by his mother as the "heart of that home."

That is why the Canadian woman can be so proud of her importance to family and national life. For the good example . . . the wholesome training she provides at home . . . moulds not only the good character of her children but, through them, the good character of Canada.

The influence of the Canadian woman also extends to the food business where her good buying standards are a challenge to every manufacturer. That is why Weston's are proud that Weston's Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, Candies and other food products have been such consistent favorites with Canadian women for over 65 years.

"Always buy the best—buy Weston's"

Weston's

GEORGE WESTON LIMITED...CANADA